

# Interim Wheat Pool Payment 20c a Bushel

M. McRae.  
Federal, Alta.  
45:1-374

(See page 6)

## THE U. F. A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. V.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 11, 1926

No. 7

### What an Export Duty on Wheat Would Mean

**Farmers Would Be Direct Sufferers, But Legitimate Trade Throughout Western Canada Will Lose Heavily Through Any Tampering with the Purchasing Power of Wheat Producers — Ten Cents a Bushel Duty Would Reduce Buying Power by From Twenty-five to Forty Million Dollars.**

U. F. A. Organization Bulletin No. 1

An export duty will mean that wheat raisers will be forced by legislative enactment to sell their wheat to the Canadian millers at the world's price, less the amount of the export duty. As only a small amount of Canadian wheat is grown outside of the Western Prairie Provinces, the farmers of these Provinces will be almost the sole, direct sufferers of the proposed exploitation. But as all of the legitimate trade of Canada is affected by any tampering with the purchasing power of the Western wheat producers, this trade, especially of Western Canada, will also be affected, though in a secondary way. If ten cents per bushel export duty is imposed on wheat, the farmers of Western Canada will have some twenty-five to forty millions of dollars less each year with which to buy their necessities, and to pay debts, interest and taxes. If only one cent per bushel is imposed, it will amount to two and a half to four millions of dollars. Whatever the amount may be, it will be taken from the growers annually.

If, perchance, the Canadian millers do not buy all of our wheat, and some of it has still to be sold to foreign buyers, these buyers will have to pay the duty to get it out of Canada, so they also will have to take the amount of the export duty on our wheat off the legitimate price, in order to equalize our prices with those of other countries that have no export duty.

#### PRICE ON BASIS OF EXPORT DEMAND

The price of Canadian wheat is fixed on the basis of the export demand. The Canadian miller has a practical monopoly on all Canadian wheat at this price, less the freight to foreign buying countries. As no other miller can compete with him in the home market for flour, he has a monopoly on that market. In selling his flour he is on the basis of

#### ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE TO ASSIST LOCALS IN OBTAINING INFORMATION AND IN MAKING MEETINGS INTERESTING

##### To All Members:

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held immediately after the Convention, an organization committee was appointed, composed of S. Lunn, H. C. McDaniel and A. F. Aitken.

The purposes for which this committee was appointed are as follows:

- (1) To supply the Locals with information on subjects of general interest to the members;
- (2) To assist Locals in obtaining information on subjects of Local interest;
- (3) To assist, as far as possible, in making the Local meetings more interesting and effective.

It is the intention of the committee to send out one subject each month so that all the Locals can discuss the same subject at one time.

In order that this committee should function to the fullest extent, it will be necessary for the Locals to suggest any subjects that they consider are worthy of discussion.

The Organization Committee wishes to call to the attention of the members the fact that the membership for the first two months of this year shows an increase of more than one thousand over the same period in 1925. This is a substantial gain, and a particularly healthy growth owing to the fact that, on making an analysis of the membership figures, we find that a good portion of this increase comes from purely Local effort, which is an indication that farmers are realizing that whatever is being done toward building up and perpetuating Farmer Organizations must be done by themselves.

It will save considerable time and expense in Central Office if communications in connection with the work of this committee are sent direct to Stephen Lunn, at Pincher Creek, who is acting as secretary for the committee.

STEPHEN LUNN,  
Secretary, Organization Committee.

open, free competition with other millers of the world, in all available foreign markets. On this basis he is enabled to mill all the Canadian wheat his efficiency, and the legitimate demand for his flour in both the home and foreign markets, will justify without reducing the price of wheat to the Canadian producer. He is entitled to no more.

The Canadian producer has to sell his wheat on the open market of the world, in competition with all the world's producers, and is entitled to the full value of it on that basis. The producer enjoys no privileges in the selling of his wheat that the miller does not enjoy in selling his flour. These are the just rights of the producer and the miller. The producer will resist to the utmost limit any interference with his rights, but has no inclination whatever to in any way infringe on the legitimate rights of the miller.

#### APPEALS TO PREJUDICES OF THE IGNORANT

There will be attempts to justify this proposed outrage by appealing to the prejudices of the ignorant, on the ground of the import duty the United

States has on wheat, ours included with all others. They will set up a howl about our wheat going through the United States to the seaboard; about some of it being milled in bond; about the United States getting the benefit of the feed by-products from this milling process, when Canada needs it. Exactly the same thing regarding these by-products could be said about Great Britain, but they dare not appeal to the prejudices against Great Britain, and there is no logical appeal to be made.

The British want to buy our wheat instead of our flour; first, because wheat is a more convenient form than flour in which to ship the product; second, the freight on

(Continued on page 13)



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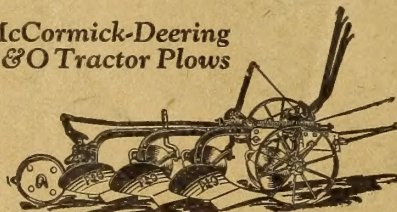


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No. 7

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## EDITORIAL

## WHAT IS THE WHEAT POOL PAYMENT AT YOUR STATION?

We wish to call particular attention to the important information appearing on the back page of this issue, in reference to the initial payments which should be received by members of the Wheat Pool from elevator agents. These payments, as indicated, are effective as from March 11th.

\* \* \*

## CO-OPERATION IN LEGISLATION

In an important article appearing on page 4 of this issue, E. J. Garland, M.P., describes the method of co-operation with the Government which has been adopted by the Farmer members in the House of Commons, for the purpose of promoting legislation of a progressive character.

The Farmers propose neither fusion of groups nor coalition in any form, but through the executive appointed by themselves they have been conferring with the Government for some time past upon the legislative program of the session.

We are confident that this method of co-operation will prove the most effective from the standpoint of the interests of the people of Canada. Had they been guided primarily by personal ambition, undoubtedly more than one member of the Farmer group would have been a Cabinet Minister to-day. The policy which they have followed, however, recalls the statement of J. S. Woodsworth, the leader of the Labor group in the House, when it was reported that he had been offered a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Woodsworth said he was convinced that under present circumstances he could be of greater service to the people he represented as a private member, than as a Cabinet Minister. In view of the fact that he has been largely instrumental in obtaining from the Government the promise of an old age pensions bill, which, to the best of our knowledge, no Minister of Labor has as yet seriously attempted to introduce, there seems to be every reason to believe that Mr. Woodsworth's judgment in this matter is sound. According to the despatches, the Labor group in the House of Commons is being consulted by the Government, as the Farmers' executive is being consulted.

A Cabinet position is highly remunerative. When Farmer and Labor members of the House of Commons set their faces against acceptance of Cabinet office, seeking instead to devise means of co-operation purely for the purposes of legislation, their constituents can "bank on" one thing at least—that they are placing the interests of the people first.

\* \* \*

The Calgary Albertan in an editorial appearing in the issue of February 25th, stated that "the deficits from railway

administration in Alberta are not charged up to current revenue but to 'Railways'. The surplus of \$188,000 announced last week by Premier Brownlee, did not include the losses on railway administration."

The Albertan's statement is neither fair nor accurate. Almost a million dollars was paid last year out of the current revenues of the Province on public debt charges on account of railway loans. In addition to that, there was the sum of \$750,000 to pay the defaulted interest on the bonds. It is to be regretted that the Albertan, in this instance, in an attempt to belittle the achievement of the Alberta Government, in comparison with that of another Province, should have mis-stated the facts.

\* \* \*

In our issue of February 25th, we commented editorially on the fact that the Provincial deficit incurred in 1924 had been announced a year ago under a seven-column heading on the front page of the Calgary Herald, and added that "when it was announced that the Province in 1925 had the second largest surplus in its history, there was not even an intimation of the news in the heading of the legislative report."

Our attention has been called to the fact that in this latter statement we were in error. While the heading of the legislative report on the front page did not make reference to the balancing of the budget, Premier Brownlee's announcement was displayed under a prominent heading on an inside page, and a very full account of his statement with reference to the balancing of the budget was given. We wish to express our regret that in this matter we inadvertently did the Herald an injustice.

\* \* \*

"The U. F. A." has been fortunate in securing the services of John Mackenzie, formerly editor of the Strathmore Standard, as its press gallery correspondent at Edmonton. Mr. Mackenzie is widely known as a newspaperman of high qualifications, and he is a former president of the Alberta Press Association. Since the present session opened his reports and special articles have attracted much attention throughout the Province.

\* \* \*

### "CANADIAN POOLS ARE FIRST" (Manitoba Free Press Staff Correspondence)

There was no sign of what is coming to be called the "Canadian inferiority complex" at the Pool meeting at St. Paul last week. The Canadian delegates were rather in the position of speaking "ex cathedra" as it were.

It became apparent, however, as the meeting proceeded, that the Canadian Pool idea is away ahead of anything in the States, or in Australia, for that matter; and many of the delegates from the various organizations announced their intentions of going home and putting into effect, as far as circumstances would permit, the principles behind the Canadian Pool.

The addresses made by the officials and executives of the Canadian Pools made a very vivid impression on the U. S. delegates. Very few of the U. S. Pools were represented by their salaried officials, however, the delegates being mostly "run of mine" directors. They were keen enough in their way, but freely admitted their inferiority. "We are just a bunch of pikers down here," a North Dakota delegate expressed himself.

The Australian Pools are in some ways ahead of the U. S. Pools, but are at the same time a long way behind the Canadian organizations. Their main trouble is lack of unified control. The four State Pools still compete against each other in the selling market.

\* \* \*

Marshal Foch on the Locarno Peace Pact: "I have the unfortunate habit always to study these matters on maps."



# Co-operative Understanding Based Purely Upon Legislation, of Open, Honorable Character, Will Be Operative in House of Commons

**Labor, Which Worked Harmoniously with Farmers in Last Parliament, Takes Same Stand on Co-operation with Government—Demoralizing Blockade by Conservatives Is Attempt to Blow to Fragments Every Democratically Organized Group—If Anything Needed to Justify U. F. A. Philosophy It Is Now Being Offered by Conservatives in House**

By E. J. GARLAND, M.P.

It is not easy to find material for this article on the "activities" of the House of Commons, for there have been no activities since the last Parliamentary story was written—no legislation, no progress save by the committees of the Farmer group. These have been very active, and in some cases have achieved results of an extra-parliamentary character.

## FARMER COMMITTEE HAS IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS

Our committee on the Grain Act is now ready with necessary amendments, amongst which is one designed to restore to the farmer the right to determine the destination of his car so far as terminal elevators are concerned. So also the committee on the Election Act is prepared to offer constructive proposals for the improvement of that act.

To the committee on fuel supply, consisting altogether of U.F.A. members, and known as the coal committee, has come the greatest success. This committee, working with Alberta's Trade Commissioner, originated the plan recently accepted by the Governments of Alberta, Ontario and the Dominion, by which a continuous movement of Alberta coal will be assured, until the Board of Railway Commissioners have found a fair out-of-pocket cost of carriage.

This plan involves the distribution over the three Governments, of any difference in cost of carriage as between the \$7 rate per ton at which the coal will now move to Ontario and the rate to be "found" by the Board. It is necessary that such out-of-pocket cost be determined in order that Parliament may have the necessary information upon which to base a permanent Canadian Coal Policy. In the meantime, the coal will continue to move, employment is assured our railway workers and our miners at a time when this is sorely needed. The adoption of this plan will prevent the otherwise almost certain loss of the Ontario market, and so far as Alberta is concerned, is the happiest occurrence of this session. It is worth noting that a recent press despatch from Toronto states that this proposed movement has already resulted in a reduction in price to the Ontario consumers of anthracite and coke of from one to two dollars per ton.

## DEMORALIZING BLOCKADE OF PARLIAMENT

Now let us turn to the House of Commons. In our U.F.A. Conventions, delegates have accepted, as a matter of usage, that the "previous question" cuts off debate, and if sustained requires the main motion to be put without further discussion. This practice is followed by the British Columbia Legislature and by public conventions in the United States.

## Open Co-operation in Legislation—No Coalition or Fusion

Since Mr. Garland's article was written, the long drawn out debate, in which the press and the public had practically lost all interest, has been ended by the application of the closure.

On the morning of March 3rd the address in reply to the speech from the throne was carried, and Parliament adjourned until March 15th. The Executive of the Farmer members has remained at Ottawa, and is dealing with the legislative program.

The method by which the Farmer members will co-operate with the Government, for legislative purposes only, is set forth in the following statement, issued on March 5th, and signed by the chairman of the Farmers' Parliamentary Organization, Robert Forke, M.P., and the secretary, Henry E. Spencer, M.P.:

"To prevent any misunderstanding and speculation by the press, it has been thought advisable to issue a statement regarding the position of the Progressive group and its relation to the Government.

"After the general election held on October 29, it transpired that Parliament contained a number of groups, none of which had a majority over all. This is a situation unknown in the history of Canada, and presented obvious difficulties requiring new methods for their solution if the best interests of the country are to be served and Parliament allowed to function.

"That this can be best accomplished between the groups is apparent, and steps were taken to establish a basis for co-operation.

"It is accepted by the co-operating groups that the basis must be legislative and that in order to be effective, consultation is essential. It is, therefore, the intention of the Progressive group to co-operate openly with the Government on this basis.

"Coalition or fusion of the groups participating is not contemplated.

"HENRY SPENCER,  
"ROBERT FORKE."

Fortunately or unfortunately, such is not the practice in this Parliament, where the moving of the previous question merely serves to prevent further amendments being moved to the main motion. The Conservative Party has taken advantage of this, with the result that a wearying, irritating, demoralizing blockade of the House continues.

Some of the Farmer and Labor members hoped that by the moving of the previous question they would have sufficiently indicated to the Conservatives the futility of their tactics, and that an end would have been put to this stage of the Parliamentary session. In this hope we have been disappointed. Hour after

hour, day after day, week after week, Conservative after Conservative rising in his place, iterates and reiterates the arguments, the quotations and the dogmatism of the colleagues preceding him.

Since the Farmers moved the previous question on February 16th, 22 Conservatives, 6 Liberals and 1 Independent have spoken. The Independent delayed the House but a few minutes, the Liberal speeches fill 27 pages of Hansard, but those of the Conservatives use up no less than 262 pages, or nearly 12 pages apiece.

## TORY EFFORT AIMED AT DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION

One is at a loss to fully comprehend the purpose of all this talk. Its apparent effect is to almost empty the House. The public no longer throngs the galleries, and much criticism even in the columns of the Tory press is to be found. The writer feels that just as the first motion moved by Mr. Meighen was a loaded gun aimed at the very principles upon which the U.F.A. took political action, so the present blockade is but the continuation of an effort to blow to fragments every democratically organized group that succeeds in reaching Parliament.

If the Conservative Party by a powerful blockade or by a series of Parliamentary filibusters succeeds in preventing this Parliament from functioning, and succeeds in convincing the public that blame for the failure is not at the door of the Tories but is the result of the existence of Parliamentary groups, then indeed they would have confused the people, and we might well fear the action of an unorganized electorate.

## HONORABLE, OPEN CO-OPERATION IN LEGISLATION

Let me now frankly place before our U.F.A. people and the friends of the movement who read our paper the facts. Immediately following the defeat of Mr. Meighen's first motion, the Farmer members having weighed in the balance the legislative program definitely assured the House by the Liberal Government, and the indefinite expressions as to policy to be found in Mr. Meighen's reply to the Farmer's questionnaire, were ready to co-operate. No official invitation to arrive at a "working agreement" came from the Conservative Party, but the Liberals invited our consideration of a basis upon which co-operation might take place. This invitation was accepted and several meetings took place between the representatives of the Farmer group and the Cabinet. We have now worked out a co-operative understanding based purely on legislation, of an honorable, open and independent character which will be operative as soon as the address



in reply to the speech from the throne is carried.

We are informed that the Labor group is in exactly the same relationship as ourselves with the Government, and as Labor and Farmer groups worked in harmony during the past four years, so we expect to work now.

#### AUTOCRACY SEEKS TO CALL A HALT

The position therefore is that DEMOCRACY IS PREPARED TO FUNCTION AND IS CAPABLE OF FUNCTIONING IN THIS PARLIAMENT, BUT AUTOCRACY CALLS A HALT TO PROGRESS, and attempts by voice and political blockade to enforce its command. FOR FIRST TIME IN CANADA'S HISTORY

For the first time in Canada a political party has shown some willingness to recognize and co-operate with organized democracy. The motives of that party may be open to question. Its weakness so far is only too apparent. We cannot defend its past inaction, its broken pledges nor its partizan course, and we are not supporting it as a political party. It has come to us chastened, indicates repentance and offers legislative measures for which we have been struggling for years. It says not only do we offer these measures which you need and seek, but we are now willing to co-operate with you and the Labor group and welcome your advice and strength.

#### WERE ALWAYS READY FOR SUCH CO-OPERATION

Our answer is assuredly we will co-operate with you, we have always stood ready to do so on the basis of legislation, we are ready now and will not only help you to form it, but to carry it, just so it be good.

On all this Autocracy glowers in fear, and manning its trenches with stalwarts of Privilege, is giving battle to common-sense and progress—worse still, appears to be determined to continue doing so unless driven from its position.

#### AN INDICTMENT OF THE PARTY SYSTEM

What an indictment of the political party system the present situation constitutes! Here we have a party, a min-

ority of the whole House, arrogating to itself the right to rule, demanding office again and again through the lips of its spokesmen, and when denied power refusing to recognize the rights of the majority, flouting and making a farce of parliamentary institutions.

On what grounds is this done? Certainly not on legislative, for in his



E. J. GARLAND, M.P.  
U. F. A. Member for Bow River

speech Mr. Meighen was very careful not to condemn nor oppose Agricultural Credits, the transfer of Alberta's Resources, the Hudson Bay Railway, the Tariff Advisory Board nor any major proposal in the speech from the throne, but either damned with faint praise or sought to establish that the proposals were actually the policy of his own party. Neither have his followers wholly condemned the

program. Indeed in all the amendments moved by the Conservatives they have been careful in not taking from the program a single paragraph, but have sought to defeat it by adding to it, knowing that if their additions were accepted it would be the defeat of the Government and the legislative program would cease to exist.

#### ONLY BASIS FOR OBSTRUCTIONIST POLICY

On what other grounds then? That they constitute the largest group in the House? This might be a reason if only two groups existed, but ceases to be a valid reason as long as the remaining groups can show a majority and are prepared to carry on. No, the only ground that exists is the old one, characteristic of political parties—the desire for office at any cost.

There is but one weapon left to Parliament to fight this autocratic show of force, one defence against deliberate infringement of the rights of Parliament—the Closure. And by a quirk of fate at which surely the gods must laugh, this weapon was made available in 1913 by the leader of the very host which today attempts to stay the hand of Parliament.

In thinking of the attitude of the Tories, one is reminded of a passage in a recent book by Philip Gibbs, "Unchanging Quest." It is May, 1914. Suvorin has just returned to London from Berlin and does not seem pleased.

"Germany is getting hysterical," he remarked gloomily.

"What's the trouble?"

He said: "England's the trouble, and Russia and France. They think they're being hemmed in—encircled—thwarted in their God-ordained destiny—kept out of their place in the sun—flouted by weaker peoples who are jealous of their power and genius."

If the reader will substitute the name Conservatives for Germany, and Farmer, Labor and Liberal for the other Nationals, the application becomes clear.

If anything were needed to justify the political philosophy of the U.F.A., to justify the leadership of H. W. Wood, it is now being offered by the Conservative Party in the Canadian House of Commons.

## Prospect of Government Farm Loan Scheme Already Proving of Help to Farmers

Mortgage Companies Have More Money Than They Know What to Do With—Farmers Delaying Borrowing Until They Can Come Under Provisions of New Scheme

By JOHN MACKENZIE

While the new Farm Loan Legislation of the Provincial and Dominion Governments is not forward yet, the prospect of it already is having a very good effect on borrowing conditions in the Province, and loan companies are showing more consideration in the way of accommodation than they have in the past.

The fact of the matter is that owing to improved financial conditions in the Province, the mortgage companies have at present more money than they know what to do with, and are stated to be loaning even now at less than the eight per cent. rate.

The Federal Legislation has, of course, a rough and thorny road to travel before it passes into law, but both at Ottawa

and Edmonton the mortgage companies are exercising all the influence they can to obtain the details of the legislation, and to prevent it having too serious an effect on their business. Farmers are already delaying borrowing until they can come under the provisions of the new scheme.

The legislation, in its present shape, is modelled on the lines of that operating in the United States, with some features that in that country have not worked out well in practice eliminated.

The term of the loan will be thirty-four years, amortized into equal annual payments. The rate of interest will be 3 or 3½ per cent. The Governments will not expect the scheme to pay a profit,

but will run it at cost of administration, and enough to cover possible losses.

Profits that accrue will be returned to the borrowers, so that if payments are made punctually, borrowers may be able to clear up their indebtedness in 29 years, saving five payments.

The Alberta Government is very much in earnest in the scheme, and is doing all they can to further its progress. While the Government believes that it is the function of the Dominion to provide the funds, yet they will do all in their power to co-operate, and make the legislation beneficial alike to the people who are now suffering from excessive interest rates, and to the country as a whole.



## Interim Payment of 20 Cents Per Bushel on All Grades of Wheat Announced by Western Pools, March 10th

The following statement, announcing the Interim Payment on Wheat in the Wheat Pools of the three Western Provinces, and the Interim Payment on Coarse Grains in the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Coarse Grains Pools, was issued by A. J. McPhail, President of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, of Winnipeg, the Inter-Provincial Selling Agency of the Pools, on March 10th:

"The Wheat Pools in the three Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—are making an interim payment today of twenty cents per bushel on all grades of wheat. On coarse grains a payment of six cents per bushel is being made on oats and barley, ten cents on rye, and twenty-five cents on flax. As a result of this distribution the initial payment on the different grains, on and after March 11th, will be: Wheat, \$1.20, basis 1 Northern, Fort William; oats, 40 cents, basis 2 C. W. Fort William; barley, 56 cents, basis 3 C. W., Fort William; flax, \$1.75, basis 1 N. W. Fort William; rye, 80 cents, basis 2 C. W., Fort William.

"Approximately 190,000 cheques will be mailed from the three Provincial offices today amounting to a total of about \$37,000,000."

### Payment Will Be Distributed Immediately to All Members of the Alberta Wheat Pool

With reference to the distribution of the Interim Payments to members of the Alberta Wheat Pool, R. D. Purdy, Manager of the Alberta Pool, stated:

"In accordance with announcement made by our Central Selling Agency, Winnipeg, Interim Payment of 20 cents per bushel on all grades of wheat delivered to 1925 Pool will be distributed immediately to Alberta Wheat Pool members. Some 30,000 cheques—amounting to several million dollars—will be mailed March 10th, covering Interim Payment on all wheat reported to us by elevator companies to February 6th, 1926, and for which delivery checking coupons have been surrendered by members. Cheques covering payment on wheat reported and delivered since February 6th will be issued during the next few days, provided coupons have been received.

"Instructions have been issued to all elevator companies to increase at shipping point initial payment 20 cents per bushel on all grades of wheat delivered on and after March 11th."

### Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Endorse Motion Calling for Amendment of Canada Grain Act

#### Campbell's Amendment Also Unanimously Endorsed by Alberta Pool

At a meeting of the Board of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, held in Winnipeg on Monday, February 22nd, the following resolution was passed:

"THAT WHEREAS, the Elevator Companies were relieved from responsibility for grade and weight under Section 150 of the new Canada Grain Act in the event of a farmer taking delivery of his grain at the country point and directing it to any Terminal other than that decided by the Elevator Company;

"WHEREAS, in the amendment now before the House of Commons it is proposed to concede this right;

"AND WHEREAS, the said right formed part of the recommendations of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission;

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this Board of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, representing the three Pools, with a total membership of 125,000 farmers, hereby endorse the amendment introduced by Mr. M. Campbell in Bill No. 8, which would clearly establish the right of the farmer to have the weight and grade of his grain graded at any Terminal Elevator in the Western Inspection Division to which he may desire to have his grain forwarded."

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, a resolution was passed unanimously endorsing this resolution.

forcing the hand of the Wheat Pool Board into building or acquiring of elevator facilities;

And whereas, the inauguration of a policy of building and acquiring elevator facilities at the present time or any other time, calls for the expenditure of large sums of money, which means a heavy burden of debts, the result will be the weakening of the organization to that extent.

Be it therefore resolved, that this Local go on record as approving the stand taken by H. W. Wood, the chairman of the Wheat Pool Board, at the last Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta.

And further, that we the members of this Local appreciate the attitude of the Wheat Pool Board on this question. We are glad to give our sympathetic moral support and extend our hand in fellowship and co-operation to those stalwarts who by supreme effort guided the destiny of the Wheat Pool into safe and sane channels of a steady growth and sound development where the small as well as the large grower shall be sustained and justice shall be done to all.

In our isolation from large centres of activities, far away from turmoil and strife, in our humble capacity we beg to submit this message of appreciation to the Wheat Pool Board, our servants, for work well done.

THOS. STEEGSTRA, Sec'y.

B. J. EVENSON, President.

Committee of Resolutions: Oluf Peterson, S. G. Rolfson, John Peterson.

### Valued Member of Pool Staff Passes

A gloom has been cast over the Wheat Pool office this week on account of the unexpected death of J. B. Coutts, assistant to the Western Sales Manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, which is the selling agency for the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Pools.

Mr. Coutts' unfailing and constant attention to his duties contributed in no small way to the success of the operations of the selling office. He was with the Pool from its first inception in 1923, under the late Mr. Elliott, and gained his experience in practically all departments of the office before finally taking over the very important work of assistant to the Western Sales Manager. He was taken ill suddenly in the office about the end of December, and since then has been confined to his home almost entirely. Several weeks ago his physician decided that an operation was necessary, and although the operation seemed entirely successful, a general breakdown of some of the other vital organs resulted in his death on Sunday, March 7th. No doubt, Mr. Coutts' close attention to his arduous duties throughout this busy season contributed in no small way to his failing health.

"J. B." as he was generally known in the Wheat Pool office, was highly regarded by all who came in contact with him, and his place will be very difficult to fill. The entire staff of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers and the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers console with his relatives and friends on this occasion. A young man of great promise has gone from us just at the very height of his career.—G. Mel.

### Expresses Faith in Wheat Pool Elevator Policy

Expressing approval of the stand taken by President Wood at the U. F. A. Annual Convention, in regard to the Elevator question, the following resolution

was recently adopted at a meeting of the Comrey Local:

Whereas, considerable agitation has been carried on for the purpose of



# News of the Organization

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information From Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## Members Expect to Put Bow Valley "on the Map"

Much Interest Displayed at Convention of Bow Valley Constituency Association

At the request of a considerable number of the Locals in the Bow Valley Riding, a meeting of the Bow Valley U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association was called at Bassano on February 26.

A considerable number of delegates were present from various districts to discuss U.F.A. questions generally and Bow Valley matters particularly.

The present standing of the U.F.A. organization was examined, weak spots tabulated, and suggestions made for bringing the organization up to strength.

Owing to the impassable roads in the riding, several of the Locals were unable to send representatives, and the meeting decided to elect officers pro tem, to function until another meeting could be called later in the spring, when all Locals would be represented and elect permanent officers.

Judging from the interest displayed by the delegates, the Association expects to put Bow Valley on the map. The young people had a difficult time getting the meeting adjourned long enough for lunch and a few hours' dancing.

## STARLINE DRIVE BRINGS MEMBERSHIP TO 68

A membership drive put on by Starline Local in January brought the U. F. A. Local up to 68 members, and the U. F. W. A. to 44. The losing side—the north—gave a chicken supper and dance as a penalty, says a letter from the secretary, Leo Schoof, adding: "Our U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. hold their meetings on the same night, and after the business meeting we join together and have a program, and at every other meeting a lunch is served. We bought a piano in order to have music at our entertainments, and a basket social put on to help pay for it cleared \$162.05."

## SOUTH VIEW LOCAL FORMED

South View Local, in the Cappon district, has been organized with A. Sidle as president and Harry Hixson as secretary. A committee was formed to canvass those residents of the district who did not attend the organization meeting.

## INCREASED MEMBERSHIP

Carbon Local, states the secretary, Frank Barker, shows an increased membership over 1925, and it is hoped to bring the membership up to 50 in the near future. This Local is buying co-operatively fence posts, gopher poison, formalin, sweat pads, etc.

## RIMBEY REORGANIZED

Rimbey Local was reorganized recently by E. R. Rasmuson. T. A. Iddings and B. M. Burchnell are the officers.

FROM 7 TO 30  
"We have put on our drive," writes J. T. Hadlington, secretary of White Local, "and have boosted our membership from 7 to 30."

## ANNUAL SUPPER AND DANCE

The annual concert, supper and dance of the Delia Local, held in the Masons' Hall on February 19th, was attended by about 200 persons.

## FENHAM MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Fenham Local, writes the secretary, Geo. Tyner, intends to put on a membership drive, as recommended by the recent convention.

## HANSON AT GARDEN SPRINGS

Harvey Hanson, Director for Bow River, addressed a large meeting of the Garden Springs Local on February 20th. Mr. Hanson stressed the value of a district association, and it is hoped that the Locals in this territory will organize a district association in the near future.

## Every Local in Good Working Order

Warner riding, writes A. H. Steckle of Milk River, "is thoroughly organized, and every Local is in good working order. We had a few outside speakers, T. O. King and Wm. Red of Raymond, and J. P. Thom of Coaldale, gave talks at different places. The Locals are doing more or less co-operative buying of feed, and there is hardly a community where the U. F. A. has not been the means by which the people have saved several hundred dollars. Then, too, in discussion of public questions they have got a better understanding of public affairs and when the time comes to decide they will not be easily misled by false propaganda and mis-statements of facts"

## CHICKEN SUPPER AT MOUNTAIN PEAK

The chicken supper and dance given by Mountain Peak Local recently, was attended by about one hundred and fifty people. After supper, G. B. Walker, of Claresholm, and H. F. Spencer, of Parkland, gave short talks on the aims and benefits of the U.F.A., and T. R. Evans sang several Scotch songs. Dancing to a five-piece orchestra, concluded the evening.

## JUNIOR AND SENIOR RALLY

About two hundred people attended the joint rally of the Bismark Junior and Senior Locals. Following the program put on by the Juniors, E. E. Sparks, M.L.A., gave an address on the ideals and activities of the U.F.A. Mr. Chown, president of the Blindman Valley Pool, outlined their form of organization and management, and R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, dealt with the administration of the Province's affairs, particularly finance and immigration.

## Convention of the Craigmyle Assoc. on March 24

Representatives of Livestock and Dairy Pools Expected to Address Convention

To the officers and members of U.F.A. Locals in the Craigmyle U.F.A. District Association:

Please take note that the first Convention of the Association for 1926 will be held in Craigmyle on Wednesday, March 24th, commencing at 1:30 p.m. We hope to have representatives from the Livestock and Dairy Pools to address the meeting. The annual fee of 20 cents per member is now due for 1926. I trust that every Local in the district will endeavor to support the Association this year.

J. K. SUTHERLAND, Secretary.

## U. F. A. EDUCATIONAL WORK

Editor, "The U. F. A.":

In an article published in "The U. F. A." some time ago under the heading "Education and Life," an effort was made to set forth what should be the correct use and function of education in the public schools. According to resolutions passed at Annual Conventions, it has now become plain that U. F. A. as an organization is in favor of co-operative education. Further, it is generally conceded that the U. F. A. is, and should remain, the educational institution within the Farmers' movement.

## Greater Educational Work Needed

From the standpoint of social uplift, general understanding and economic improvement, the U. F. A., through varied activities, has accomplished much. However, from contact and information gathered the last few years, and particularly the last three, through addressing U. F. A. meetings in various parts of the Province, I have become convinced that even greater educational work could be accomplished if the U. F. A. adopted a more systematized and aggressive policy of routing speakers.

The present method of district autonomy, leaving all educational and organization work to our Directors, is not conducive of best results. In some districts I have met Directors that were very efficient as educators and organizers, while in others I have found them to be merely ordinary farmers, not even understanding the organization they hold official position in, and for that reason absolutely incapable of either educating the farmers or building up the movement.

I have found at every point where I have visited Locals, that where there is some outstanding, clear and bold propagators of U. F. A. principles, at such points one finds live and active Locals. It is also true that districts that have succeeded in electing to positions of Directors outstanding progressive and aggressive individuals, in such districts one finds the movement healthy and active.

These impressions, gained by actual  
(Continued on page 18)



# Independent and Labor Members Vote With U.F.A. in Legislative Assembly in First Division of the Session

Liberal Resolution Condemning Handling of Northern Problem Defeated by 37 Votes to 9—Premier States That When Settlement Announced "We Will Be Able to Show Beyond Doubt That Policy of Negotiation Has Resulted Favorably"

## Special Correspondence

### Government Refuses To Spend Money For Unneeded Railway

Rejects Motion by Dechene, but Accepts Proposal of L. A. Giroux Respecting Telephone Extension from Peace River

#### MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 1.—Decisively rejecting a resolution by Jos. Dechene, calling for a 50 miles extension of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, on the ground that the Government engineer had reported against the construction, which could not be justified by any prospect of development, the Government today gave a favorable reception to another resolution by a Liberal member, L. A. Giroux, who asked for the extension of long distance telephone communication between Peace River and the rest of the Province as soon as practicable. Mr. Giroux' proposal, in its original form, contained one feature which the Government could not accept, but an amendment by V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways, and H. Greenfield, was brought in, embodying the substance of the resolution.

Second reading was given today to a number of bills, including Red Deer Charter, Societies Act Amendments, Public Health Act Amendments, Boilers Act, Superannuation Act, Municipal Hail Insurance Act, Agricultural Pests Act Amendments, Evidence Act Amendments, Alberta Pharmaceutical Act Amendments, Telegraph and Telephone Act Amendments, Noxious Weed Act Amendments, Vehicle and Highway Traffic Act, Insurance Act, and the Natural Resources Transfer Act.

Private bills given second reading included Lethbridge Charter Amendments, Calgary Charter Amendments, Act to Incorporate St. Joseph's College, Edmonton Charter Amendment Act, Act to Incorporate Calgary Y. W. C. A.

#### TO CREATE HAIL INSURANCE ZONES

Explanations were made in connection with several of the bills given second reading. The purpose of the Boilers Act amendments was to make the definition of horsepower uniform in all Provinces. The Municipal Hail Insurance Act amendment would enable the Board to divide the Province into zones, with varying rates. Up till last year the act had not been in operation long enough to determine these zones, but the infor-

The first division of the session occurred on Thursday, March 4th, on a resolution by J. C. Bowen, Liberal member for Edmonton, which "viewed with alarm" the policy of the Government with respect to the northern railways. The Government was sustained by 37 votes to 9, Labor and Independent members voting with the U. F. A. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways, Premier Brownlee, and U. F. A. members from the north participated in the debate. The vast improvement in the railway services was referred to, and the Premier stated that the interests of the Province would not be served by any premature statements regarding negotiations respecting the line.

mation is available now to show variations of loss.

The bill amending the Alberta Pharmaceutical Act will enable gopher poisons to be sold by persons other than druggists, but there will be no relaxing of the restrictions attending sale. The bill amending the Noxious Weeds Act contains nothing of a radical nature. The present regulations do not give enough power dealing with the shipping of noxious weeds to central feeding stations. With regard to the Insurance bill, the Premier stated that this was an effort to put the law of the Province regarding insurance on a similar basis to other Provinces. Some objections had been made by insurance companies, and representatives of these companies would be heard before the bill went to committee.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES BILL GIVEN SECOND READING

In moving the second reading of Bill 32, entitled An Act Respecting the Transfer to the Province of the Public Lands Therein, Premier Brownlee said the bill consisted almost entirely of the agreement entered into between the Dominion and the Province, which had already been made public, with the addition of three clauses.

The first clause dealt with school lands, and would remove objections that had been raised at Ottawa. Its effect was that school lands would be taken over by the Province and would continue to be administered for school purposes. As the school lands brought in \$300,000 to \$400,000 each year, and the Province was already spending \$2,000,000 per year for school purposes, the Province had not objected to this clause.

The second clause provided that any lands included in the parks and forest reserves might with the consent of the Province, be disposed of by the Dominion for any other purpose other than the purposes specified in the agreement. This was to enable the Government to deal with matters such as the spray

Lakes power site, and would mean that both Province and Dominion would be consulted in any disposal of these lands.

The purpose of the third, and last, clause was to satisfy the Hudson Bay Company that rights they enjoyed in the conditions under which the Company surrendered Prince Rupert's Land to the Crown were preserved in the agreement.

In answer to a question by M. C. McKeen, the Premier stated that it was not the purpose of the act to confirm the Hudson Bay land free of taxation, but was a matter of form.

#### DEATH OF MR. MITCHELL'S MOTHER

On account of the death that day of C. R. Mitchell's aged mother, the debate on the second reading was adjourned, and on the motion of Premier Brownlee, seconded by R. C. Marshall, acting opposition leader, a resolution of sympathy was passed by a standing vote.

#### A. & G. W. EXTENSION REFUSED

A resolution proposed by Jos. Dechene, member for Beaver River, that the Government proceed with the completion of a branch line of the A. & G. W. Railway for a distance of 50 miles, was withdrawn, after the Minister of Railways, V. W. Smith, had expressed himself in opposition to it.

The Beaver River member, who spoke with the verbosity that has characterized him since the opening of the session, said that the grade on this line had been constructed previous to the war. People had moved into the district in the expectation that the line would be built, had suffered many privations, and been forced to leave.

#### WHY ENGINEER REPORTED AGAINST EXTENSION

The Minister of Railways, replying, said that a competent Government engineer had made an investigation of the proposed line, and reported against it. The proposed railway was an example of the policy, or want of policy, of the former administration. A. & G. W. bonds had been guaranteed for \$20,000 a mile, and when it was found that not enough mileage had been built to earn the grant, the Government decided to use up the money by building 41 miles more. There was at that time no popular demand for the line. Construction was commenced in 1915. Track was laid the next winter on ten miles, but nothing further had been done. The Government of that day advanced the promoters the full guarantee, notwithstanding that the work was not completed. It would cost \$725,000 to complete the line, and there was no prospect of enough development along the line to justify the expenditure. Sections of the country along the A. & G. W. railway of a similar character to this



had not yet been settled, and there was no immediate prospect of their being settled. Construction of highways would be a better way of meeting the problem of this district.

The Beaver River member accused the Minister of bringing up old political history, and threatened to bring a deputation consisting of all the people in that district to Edmonton. He would not have minded the Minister saying that the Government could not afford to spend the money, but the statement he had made seemed to be for political purposes.

#### GIROUX RESOLUTION FAVORABLY RECEIVED

A resolution proposed by L. A. Giroux, member for Grouard, met with a much more favorable reception, and it was finally agreed that Mr. Giroux, the Premier, and the Minister of Railways confer with a view of bringing in a resolution that would cover the ground.

The resolution called for the immediate construction of a telephone line connecting Peace River and other towns in the north with the main system of the Province, but it also contained a reference to the Government's having given long distance communication with the United States and Cuba, which the Government could not accept.

An amendment was therefore moved by Hon. V. W. Smith, and seconded by Hon. H. Greenfield, stating that it was desirable that long distance telephone communication should be established between Peace River and the rest of the Province, and as the serious engineering difficulties that formerly existed would be to some extent overcome by the opening of highway communication between Peace River, Grande Prairie and Edmonton, that the Government continue to investigate the possibilities of providing such long distance communication with a view of providing same as soon as practicable.

The discussion on the resolution ended with the adjournment of the debate with a view of having a mutually satisfactory resolution drafted. Mr. Giroux stating that he would only be too glad to co-operate with the Government in this respect.

#### ASK DOMINION FOR "BLUE SKY" LEGISLATION

That the Dominion Government still continued to issue charters to companies against the wish of the three Western Provinces was stated by the Premier, in speaking, to a resolution proposed by J. R. Love, U.F.A. (Wainwright) and seconded by C. R. Pingle, Liberal (Medicine Hat). The resolution stated that it was the opinion of the Alberta Assembly that the Government of Alberta should urge upon the Government of Canada the advisability of conferring on the Provinces power to regulate the sale of shares in Dominion Companies, or that such other action be taken as would ensure the regulation of the sale of such shares.

In introducing the resolution, the Wainwright member said that it was the opinion of the Public Utilities Commissioners that companies which could not stand the scrutiny of the Board were going to Ottawa and getting charters. It was essential in the interest of the investing public, especially with the oil boom on, that there should be some restraint on these companies.

In seconding, Mr. Pingle stated that no properly organized company would

have any difficulty in getting a fair show from the Public Utilities Board.

Premier Brownlee, speaking to the resolution, said that for three years past the three Western Provinces had been urging this legislation on the Dominion Government, but that the objection seemed to rest with certain officials of the Department of the Secretary of State in Ottawa. Since Mr. Mulvey of that Department undertook an investigation last year, he was more hopeful of results.

A similar resolution to that introduced here had been passed in the Saskatchewan Assembly, and would be introduced in Manitoba.

#### CAUSES PROVINCE LOSS OF REVENUE

The Premier said that through these Dominion Charters the Province was losing revenue. Unless the Government were able to make the Sales of Shares Act effective they would do away with it altogether, because it was not fair to make legislation apply to one company and not to another.

During the discussion, suggestions were made that the Government should take steps to regulate oil exchanges as these were operating in a very loose manner.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Prior to adjournment, Geo. Hoadley introduced bills dealing with vicious dogs, and amending the Private Hospitals Act.

## Number Government Employees Reduced By 441 Since 1921

Assembly Considers Sawfly Menace,  
Noxious Weeds Act Amendments,  
and Other Legislation

### TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 2.—Following the spate of oratory of the past two weeks, the Assembly got down to business today. A large number of questions were answered, and several bills discussed in committee.

The amendments to the Public Health Act were given second reading, the Minister, Geo. Hoadley, explaining that no new principle was involved in the bill.

The bill to amend the Private Hospitals Act was also explained as being for the purpose of enabling city boards of health to issue licenses to private hospitals, and passed second reading.

#### POWER TO DEAL WITH SAWFLY MENACE

A bill amending the Agricultural Pests Act for the purpose of giving the Department of Agriculture power to deal with the wheat stem sawfly, was dealt with in committee, and advanced. The bill provides that the owner of land infested with sawfly shall plow the land to a depth of six inches after harvest and before the 31st of May following.

A bill amending the Alberta Evidence Act brings the proof of service or extracts from records used by a weighmaster or grain inspector into conformity with the Dominion Act, these records to be prima facie evidence of the facts as stated.

Considerable discussion took place as to a bill amending the Telephone and

Telegraph Act, providing for a superannuation fund for employees of the Department, and after explanation by the Minister that the bill provided for safeguards for the employees by representation on a joint council of employees and members of the Government, which principle, Mr. Brownlee said, had been introduced since 1921, the bill was held over for further discussion.

#### NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT AMENDMENTS

The bill amending the Noxious Weeds Act was discussed for some time, and referred to the agricultural committee.

This Act provides that screenings containing less than three per cent. of noxious weeds may be removed for use in the feeding of livestock, under permit from the Minister, provided the screenings are kept in closely woven sacks, securely tied, and if fed to livestock, are to be fed in properly constructed feed yards.

Amendments to the Boilers Act defining horsepower to secure uniformity in the Provinces, were passed in committee.

A considerable part of the afternoon was spent discussing in committee the clauses of the Insurance Act. This act contains 497 clauses, but the majority are not of a contentious nature, and about 100 were passed during the afternoon.

#### HEAVY PAYMENTS ON DEFAULTED INTEREST

In answer to questions by the acting leader of the opposition, Mr. Marshall R. G. Reid stated that during 1925 the Government had paid on guaranteed railways bonds, \$774,109.25; on guaranteed irrigation bonds, \$128,438.00; on guaranteed drainage bonds, \$26,498.64.

The amount paid by way of interest during the year 1925 on Provincial loans for advances or loans to railways was \$953,626.99; for advances to irrigation districts, \$54,414.15; advances to drainage districts, \$4,269.29; on other advances and loans, \$728,953.62.

On another question by Mr. Marshall, V. W. Smith stated that the cost of copper and other wire and fixtures in the Telephone Department in the year 1921 was \$840,000.

#### 441 FEWER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

In reply to A. L. Sanders, U.F.A. (Stettler), Alex Ross stated that the number of Government employees on August 13, 1921, was 2,561, and on February 1st, 1926, 2,120. A total of 111 persons were employed on February 1st, 1926, on services not in existence on August 13th, 1921.

#### INCREASE IN EXTENSION SERVICE

Mrs. McClung, Liberal (Edmonton), received the information that 194 women's organizations took advantage of the extension service in 1925. These included Women's Institutes, U.F.W.A. Locals, etc. In 1920, 60 clubs had availed themselves of the service, and in 1924, 200.

#### RAILWAY EXTENSIONS IN NORTH

L. A. Giroux, Liberal (Grouard), asked several questions with regard to proposed extensions to the E. D. & B. C. railway, and was informed that at present there did not seem to be enough settlement to justify the construction of additional lines, the cost of which would be \$2,650,000.



## OPERATION COSTS LOWER; INTEREST CHARGES HIGHER

Answers to questions put by C. S. Pingle, Liberal (Medicine Hat), showed that interest charges on the telephone system had increased from \$991,029.61 in 1921 to \$1,362,942 in 1925. The cost of operation in 1921 (for 13 months) was \$1,043,412.77, and in 1925, \$901,813.80. The annual cost of maintenance on the telephone system in 1921 (13 months) was \$392,861.89. In 1925 (12 months) the cost of maintenance was \$352,305.07.

Surpluses and deficits on the system during the past five years were given as follows:

1921 (surplus) -----	\$268,627.25
1922 (surplus) -----	\$423.55
1923 (deficit) -----	\$116,755.46
1924 (deficit) -----	\$123,712.19
1925 (deficit) -----	\$8,864.63

## PHARMACEUTICAL ACT HELD OVER

On the second reading of a bill to amend the Pharmaceutical Act, which originally provided for the selling of gopher poison in prepared packages by persons other than druggists, Mr. Greenfield objected to further amendments being introduced without first being submitted to the Assembly in printed form, and the committee, on the motion of the Minister of Agriculture, reported progress. The amendment objected to provided for the disciplining of members of the Pharmaceutical Association by the association itself.

The number of school inspectors employed in 1921 was 40, and in 1925 and 1926, it was 26, it was stated in answer to a question.

## Municipal Audits Will Be Tightened Under the New Bill

R. G. Reid Explains Amendments—Brownlee Gives Denial to Incorrect Press Report—Debate on Insurance Act

### WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 3.—Today was a quiet day in the Assembly, the greater part of the afternoon being spent in committee discussing the clauses of the Insurance Act. The majority of the clauses are non-contentious.

The Assembly did not convene until 3:30, the members having attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Isabel Mitchell, mother of C. R. Mitchell.

### GIVES DENIAL TO FALSE PRESS REPORT

Premier Brownlee, when the Assembly opened, took the opportunity to deny emphatically a statement conspicuously displayed on the front page of the Edmonton Bulletin that Mr. Justice Walsh had been offered the post of Attorney-General. "There is not a word of truth in the report," said the Premier. "I have never approached Mr. Justice Walsh in any way."

R. C. Marshall, Liberal (Calgary), acting leader of the opposition, asked if there was any way of hurrying along the report of the redistribution committee. The Premier replied that he expected that the committee would make its report within a reasonable time.

Mrs. Parlyb returned to the Assembly today, having been absent for some days owing to the illness of her son.

# Wheat Stem Sawfly Dangerous Pest

Amendment to Agricultural Pests Act Will Give Government Power to Deal With New Menace to Crops in Alberta

Declaring that the Wheat Stem Sawfly, from which Alberta has been comparatively free so far, is a menace to this year's crop, and has been spreading further west every year, Professor E. H. Strickland, entomologist, gave an interesting address to the members of the agriculture committee of the Alberta Legislature on Tuesday forenoon.

The Government are recognizing the urgency of the situation by an amendment to the Agricultural Pests Act, which will give the Department of Agriculture the same authority to deal with the sawfly as with other agricultural pests.

Last year the sawfly destroyed 3,500,000 bushels in Manitoba. The south eastern portion of Saskatchewan was badly affected, and about a dozen fields in Alberta in the eastern part of the Province, from Lloydminster to Seven Persons, had been attacked.

The only possible preventative, said Professor Strickland, was to plow under the stubble in the fall, sealing up the stems so that the developed grubs could not escape. The sawfly originally lived in grass stems, where it was held down by a parasite, but the parasite could not pierce the wheat stems, with the result that the sawfly was

able to develop unchecked.

Professor Strickland urged the members to spread among their constituents a knowledge of the menace that confronted them.

## HIGHWAYS ACT AMENDMENT

Under proposed amendments to the Vehicles and Highways Traffic Act, introduced in the Assembly last week, a number of changes affecting motor cars will be up for discussion.

All motor vehicles, other than motor cycles, must dim their lights when within 200 yards of another vehicle.

No license shall be issued to any person against whom a judgment is recorded for damages in respect of negligent driving of a motor vehicle, until such judgment shall have been satisfied.

When two persons in charge of vehicles approach a crossroad or intersection at the same time, the person on the right hand side of the other vehicle shall have the right of way.

Every driver of a motor vehicle must stop when signalled by a police officer.

Several additional regulations affecting public garage owners are also introduced.

A deputation representing insurance companies interviewed Premier Brownlee this morning regarding certain clauses in the Insurance Bill.

The principal requests of the companies were the creation of an advisory or arbitration board to which an appeal from the superintendent of insurance could be carried, and for alterations in the license fees charged to agents.

## SPIRITED DEBATE ON INSURANCE BILL

A spirited debate, conducted on non-party lines, took place in the Assembly when the bill was under discussion, on proof of loss being placed on the insured after a company had accepted his money for a certain amount of insurance. Several members contended that the burden of proof should be on the company as well as on the insured.

The Premier stated that most reputable companies gave the benefit of the doubt to the insured in order to protect their reputation, and that few cases occurred where the insured was not treated right. The insurance experts in the employ of Provincial Governments had been wrestling with the problem for several years, and had not got much further than the members of the Assembly. However, the bill would not be again before the Assembly for some time, and the members could think it over. The committee then rose and reported progress.

## MUNICIPAL AUDITS TO BE TIGHTENED

In moving second reading of the Municipal Districts Bill, R. G. Reid explained that the principal alteration was in the direction of tightening up the audits. This was necessitated by the numerous cases of default within the past five years. Under the proposed act, the auditor would send out notices to 15 per cent. of those in arrears of

taxes, and each statement must give a statement of the amount of taxes and the person to whom it is addressed.

The secretary is required to submit each month a statement to the Council showing money received and expended during the previous month.

## Assembly Sustains Government 37 to 9 in First Division

Debate on Northern Railways—Time Premature to Disclose Negotiations, Says Brownlee—Women and Rights of Naturalization

### THURSDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 4.—A debate on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, and on the Central Canada Railway, which occupied all the afternoon and the greater part of the evening, was marked by a display of bitterness on the part of the opposition that led Mrs. McClung to characterize it as "catfight methods," and the lady member required considerable persuasion before she consented to vote with the remainder of her party.

## LABOR AND INDEPENDENT SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

On the division which followed, Liberals alone voted for the resolution, the Independent member and the two Labor members voting with the Government. The vote stood 37-9.

Premier Brownlee and the other Government speakers took the position that the interests of the Province would not be served by a premature statement of the negotiations, and that neither the



railway nor the people served by it had suffered.

Ex-Premier Greenfield strongly supported the Government's stand in a telling speech.

The evening concluded by the members voting unanimously for a resolution proposed by Mrs. Parlyby, and seconded by Mrs. McClung, calling upon the Dominion Government to remove the present law whereby a woman of British nationality loses her British citizenship by marrying an alien.

The resolution proposed by J. C. Bowen, Liberal (Edmonton), stated that the continued uncertainty as to the future ownership and operation of the E. D. & B. C. railway had "greatly unsettled the business" of the areas tributary to that line; that though the Government had carried on negotiations they had failed to make progress; that the speech from the Throne gave no indication of Government policy; and that the Legislature "viewed with alarm" the inaction of the Government and regretted that this important matter still remained in a chaotic condition.

#### FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS OF THE PROVINCE

In opening, Mr. Bowen recounted to some extent the history of the E. D. & B. C. railway. The financial commitments of this Province to the extent of \$13,000,000 to \$14,000,000, were due to this railroad, and the present Government had been no more successful with the railway finances than with the disposition of the railway. It was ridiculous that the Royal Bank, holding an obligation against the railway of \$1,500,000, should be able to hold up the Government with much larger equity.

The Government had refused to take the people of the Province into their confidence. The public had a right to know what was going on. The Government had asked for co-operation, but no basis for co-operation had been offered, and until that was done they had no right to ask for it.

The seconder, W. T. Henry, Liberal (Edmonton) said that the question was one of prime importance to the people of the north country and to the city of Edmonton.

A statement made by Mr. Henry that the lease expired last year, drew from Premier Brownlee the retort that it did not. Something should be done, Mr. Henry continued, and done at once. Twenty-five miles of a branch was to be added to the E. D. & B. C. this year. Who was to own and control it?

#### OPERATION OF ROAD SATISFACTORY

V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways, gave a carefully prepared statement of the present position of the railway.

The lease with the C. P. R. had not lapsed in July, 1925, but continued indefinitely until such time as the company or the Government, by giving three months' notice, discontinued it.

The uncertainty alleged in the resolution did not exist. Freight rates had been reduced to the prairie scale with the one-line rate. No other system of operation could provide a more favorable rate. There was no immediate necessity for the cancellation of the present lease.

Substantial progress had been made in the negotiations, but while the negotiations were in progress the Government, naturally, could not disclose them. They expected, however, to be able to

bring down a definite statement to the House before the end of the session.

#### EX-PREMIER GREENFIELD SUPPORTS GOVT. POLICY

H. Greenfield, member for Peace River, in a short address strongly supported the policy of the Government, and said that in his judgment the Government were acting wisely in withholding a statement at the present time. Premier Brownlee had made a definite statement that when the right time came the agreement would be brought before the House for discussion.

The people of the north country thought that Edmonton people were complicating the situation. The immediate pressure had been met by the reduction of the freight rates to the prairie scale with a reduction of passenger and express rates.

No Government or railway corporation could give the people on the line better rates than they were getting now, said Mr. Greenfield. The House was aware of the complications that ensued last year owing to the absorption of the Union Bank.

#### NORTH GAINED BY GOVERNMENT POLICY

The people of the north country had gained by the Government making haste slowly, and being sure of their ground. If the same foresight had been shown at the time these roads were constructed the roads would not be in the position they were in today.

The Royal Bank today was in a much better frame of mind to negotiate this question than when the matter was first taken up, and the people had gained very materially. The people of the north were well satisfied, and a spirit of hopefulness was spread throughout the north country today.

The present state of development of that country would not justify the immediate construction of a line through the mountains to the coast. The resolution proposed was ill-timed, and the mover should have exercised more patience.

#### CLAIMS RAILROAD NOT SATISFACTORY

L. A. Giroux, Liberal (Grouard), made the statement that the road was not in satisfactory working order and that trains could not be run over it at a greater speed than 14 miles an hour, for two-thirds of its length. He considered the Government should have instituted foreclosure proceedings and then they would have known where they were at.

The rates were satisfactory, but the people wanted them made permanent.

Questioned by Premier Brownlee as to how the Government could guarantee rates, he was unable to suggest a solution.

#### TWO MILES PER HOUR, PERHAPS

Geo. McLachlan, U. F. A. (Pembina), said that having lived in the north country before the road was built and while it was being built, he might be able to add something to the discussion. The road before it was reconditioned in 1921 was really dangerous. The speed was not more than two miles per hour, and coaches and engines wallowed in mud. Sums totalling \$2,500,000 had been allotted in reconditioning it in 1921.

The agreement with the C. P. R. was made by the previous Government, and if the statements made by Mr. Giroux were correct the agreement must have been a poor one.

Mr. McLachlan commented severely on a statement made by Mr. Marshall that the Government members were "political tricksters," and the Calgary member stated that if the rules permitted he would have made the expression stronger.

The Government should consider the position carefully, and not allow anything said by the opposition to hasten them, said Mr. McLachlan.

#### SHOULD NOT DEVELOP INTO CATFIGHT

Mrs. Nellie McClung, Liberal (Edmonton), said the Liberals did not apologize for bringing the matter up, but it should not develop into a catfight. She had been hoping for a statement that would set their fears at rest on the railway question, but objected to being browbeaten.

The Premier queried Mrs. McClung if she considered the methods adopted were proper ones to elicit information.

#### HOADLEY CHIDES OPPOSITION

Geo. Hoadley said that the objectionable features of the debate had been first introduced into it by the Edmonton member (Mr. Bowen). The Government had announced that when an agreement was made it would be submitted to the House. If the inaccuracies of Liberal speakers were removed from their speeches there would be no speeches left.

#### BETTER THAN STEWART'S HIGHEST HOPES

Referring to a book of newspaper clippings, which Liberals facetiously described as "The Tory Scrapbook," Mr. Hoadley read an extract from a speech of Charles Stewart in 1920, that if they could get 12 miles an hour out of the road after reconditioning, they would be well satisfied. Mr. Giroux had admitted that they were getting fourteen now. Mr. Stewart had further said that it would be better to close the railway down than to commence foreclosure proceedings.

The opposition had always the opportunity of asking questions, and to put a resolution of the nature they had before the House was not in the best interests of the Province.

#### SITUATION SUMMARISED BY PREMIER

Premier Brownlee, who resumed the debate in the evening and spoke for about an hour, said he was not going to follow the opposition through the "maze and labyrinth of abuse" they had constructed.

The resolution dealt with the greatest problem confronting the Government. The railway had approximately \$19,000,000 of public money invested in it, and around \$1,000,000 of public money had to be spent in interest each year. The Royal Bank's claim was approximately \$3,000,000. Prior to 1920, the operation of the road had not been a success, and the road itself was in very bad shape.

One big criticism of the former administration was that they rushed the Province into transportation problems which should have been faced by the Dominion Government. Saskatchewan was free from railway problems, while Alberta was being bled white to provide interest on \$35,000,000 of public money invested in railroads.

The agreement made by the former administration in 1921 provided that the Government would advance \$2,500,000



to put the road into condition, and that the C. P. R. would manage it for five years, and after that time would continue to administer it and keep it in condition, subject to three months' notice on either side of termination of the agreement.

It would thus be seen that no action of any kind could have been taken previous to July, 1925.

The agreement was in operation now, but through the good offices of ex-Premier Greenfield the people were getting the benefit of the prairie one line rate.

#### IN REALITY AN AMENDMENT TO THE THRONE SPEECH

The resolution was really an amendment to the speech from the throne, which the opposition had either forgot or been afraid to move at the proper time.

The railway company was not complaining of the security offered. The people along the line were receiving all they could possibly get under any form of administration. The railway company was bound to keep the road up to the standard of efficiency to which it had been brought by the expenditure of \$2,500,000.

#### WHAT COULD BE DONE

Charles Stewart, when Premier, had stated that the problem was a very difficult one, and it was still more difficult now. Mr. Stewart had to decide against foreclosure in 1921 on account of his fear of protracted litigation. That fear still remained.

Premier Brownlee continued that he had on his file three opinions from Eugene Lafleur, K.C., one of the most eminent authorities in Canada, in which Mr. Lafleur pointed out serious difficulties which foreclosure might lead to, and litigation might be carried on for two years.

The Province was obligated to maintain good transportation facilities, and it was hard to foretell how low the road might fall under a receiver.

#### NEGOTIATION BETTER THAN FORECLOSURE

The present system of negotiation rather than foreclosure was to the advantage of the Province.

The Royal Bank had a mortgage on the road, and claimed to have certain legal rights, on the value of which legal authorities were divided.

The Government had promised that as full a statement as possible would be made before the end of the session. The opposition had endeavored to force the Government's hands, but surely the opposition did not want to hold up the development of the north country.

Negotiations had been made under the seal of confidence, and the Government had not been given authority to make these negotiations possible.

The word of the Government was entitled to acceptance, and they should not have been faced with a resolution which was practically a vote of want of confidence.

#### THE COAST OUTLET DOMINION RESPONSIBILITY

The anxiety of the people of the north country was based on the two grounds of colonization and a coast outlet.

The Province could not assume the responsibility of an outlet to the Pacific

coast for the north, though they would use all the influence they had with the Dominion Government, to whom the responsibility belonged.

Neither the C. P. R. nor C. N. R. would construct a coast outlet as a result of anything which the Province could offer in connection with the E. D. & B. C.

#### TAXPAYERS OF WHOLE PROVINCE ARE CONCERNED

The Government's main problem was to retain their interest in the road. The whole of the people were paying interest on this road, and they were entitled to be considered as well as the people of the north.

"Whether it takes this year or next year, we will not put our names to any form of settlement with respect to the railway until we are assured that we have exhausted every effort to save every dollar we can to the people of Alberta," said the Premier.

"We will be able," he concluded, "to show beyond doubt that our policy of waiting and negotiation has resulted favorably for this Province, and that we have received more favorable offers than we would have received by not waiting."

#### BUSBY TO WESTLOCK EXTENSION

Answering questions by R. C. Marshall, Liberal (Calgary), Premier Brownlee said the twenty-five mile extension between Busby and Westlock should not be delayed, as it could be operated if necessary, as a separate road. He had not stated that at this session the Government would present a settlement, but he had said that they would present a statement of the negotiations.

The debate was concluded by J. C. Bowen, mover of the resolution.

### Details of Resources Bill Explained by Premier Brownlee

Bill Must Pass Canadian and Imperial Parliament—Bill to Extend Lacombe Railway

#### FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 5.—Following the storm of Thursday, Friday was calm, businesslike, and practically unanimous.

Five bills were introduced by Hon. Geo. Hoadley, and given first reading. They are amendments to the Legal Professions Act, Possessory Liens Act, Municipal Hospitals Act, Trustee Act, and Optometry Act.

#### EXTENSION OF LACOMBE & NORTH-WESTERN

A bill respecting the Lacombe and North-Western Railway Act, introduced by V. W. Smith, was given second reading.

This bill, Mr. Smith explained, provided for an extension of a little over two miles to the railway; \$62,400 was for this extension, and \$62,000 to defray expenditure during 1926. The Government had decided on a policy of gradual extension of this line, which would be carried out as funds became available.

Another railway bill given second reading called for a three-eighth mile extension to the A. & G. W. Railway and pro-

viding funds for maintenance, etc., of the line. The amount asked for is \$186,000.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES BILL RECEIVES SECOND READING

By unanimous consent, the bill retransferring to the Province of Alberta the public lands received second reading. The bill and agreement contained therein were fully explained by Premier Brownlee.

The subsidy at present paid by the Dominion would continue for three years following the passing of the bill. A cut-off would be arranged at a certain date, and after that date all moneys received on leases, etc., would be payable to the Province, also all arrears. The Province, however, would not be held responsible for any administrative mistakes of the Dominion Government.

The Dominion Government retained the national parks, which this Government considered was in the interests of the Province, for Alberta could not begin to pay the administrative cost of them. However, the Province would have certain rights in them, including the right to own and control townsites.

#### STILL TO PASS COMMONS AND SENATE

The bill had still to pass the Dominion House and Senate, and he hoped there would be no amendments. He did not, however, anticipate any opposition. Assurances had been received from some opposition members at Ottawa that they would support the bill.

The Premier did not anticipate any opposition in the Imperial House, which would finally pass the bill into law, unless it happened that the Maritime Provinces offered objections. The British Parliament was very slow to take action when there was any dispute between Provinces.

However, the Alberta Government would put the bill through committee and reserve the third reading to the end of the session.

C. R. Mitchell, who through the death of his mother had been absent from the Assembly up till this afternoon, said this was the most important measure that would come before them at the present session. It was a matter for congratulation that the matter had been approached from a non-partisan and unbiased standpoint.

They were all agreed on the principle of the bill, that it was better that the Province should have its natural resources rather than a subsidy in lieu thereof, and any discussion could take place in committee. He believed that the parks area was probably too large. He did not anticipate any difficulty in the British Parliament, and if the bill got through the Dominion House they were pretty safe.

Generally speaking, the Government had done as well as could have been expected in the framing of the agreement.

A question was asked by R. C. Marshall, Liberal (Calgary), as to whether it would not have been better to incorporate the Spray Lakes proposal in the bill. The Premier replied that this had been considered, but introduction of this matter might have jeopardised the passing of the bill.

In answer to a question by Mrs. McClung, the Premier said that the Dominion still reserved all rights in connection with education, care and maintenance of Indians.



## BILLS PASS COMMITTEE STAGE

Bills amending the Pharmaceutical Association Act and the Health Act were passed through committee. They are sponsored by Geo. Hoadley. The Telephone and Telegraph Act amendment, introduced by V. W. Smith, was passed, with the addition of a clause providing that a board consisting of the general manager of the system, an appointee of his, and two representatives of the employees, elected by ballot, should supervise the operation of the superannuation fund, the establishment of which is the purpose of the bill.

Consideration of the Insurance Act was renewed, and a number of clauses were agreed on.

On motion of Premier Brownlee, seconded by C. R. Mitchell, and supported by L. A. Giroux, Liberal (Grouard), a resolution of sympathy with the family of Mr. Justice Stuart, and of regret at his death, was passed by a standing vote.

The Assembly then adjourned till Monday.

## RECEIPTS HEAVIER FROM AUTO LICENSES AND AMUSEMENTS

The report of the Provincial Secretary, tabled in the Alberta Legislature, Thursday, states that 224 companies, with a total registration of \$16,500,727, were registered in Alberta during 1925.

A total of 53,093 owner's licenses and 542 chauffeur's licenses were issued during 1925, an increase of 5,727 over the previous year.

Total receipts from motor licenses were \$954,411.85, as compared with \$848,623.50 in 1924. The amusement tax provided \$193,331.44 in 1925, and the moving picture censorship, \$10,245.

In all 4,735 moving picture reels were passed without change; in 268 cases there were eliminations, and 8 were condemned.

Admissions to places of amusement during 1925 were paid by 5,250,703 persons.

## WHAT AN EXPORT DUTY ON WHEAT WOULD MEAN (Continued from page 1)

wheat is cheaper than it is on flour; third, the British miller wants to do the grinding; fourth, the British feeder wants the feed by-products of all the wheat the British people consume, and the cheapest way they can get it is by importing it in the form of the whole wheat, from which they make their flour; fifth, the British consumers have cultivated a taste for flour made from blends of wheats from the different countries from which they import. They do not want our flour.

## WOULD LEAD TO LOWER COARSE GRAINS PRICES

Another argument that will be advanced in support of this thing is that it will give the Canadian feeder the benefit of the feed by-products. This argument overlooks the fact that the full value of the wheat, including all by-products is the legitimate property of the producer and it will be just as dishonest for the feeder to try to rob him of the value of the feed by-product as it will be for the miller to try and rob him of the flour value. In addition to the moral aspect, the practical working

out of this situation would be that these mill feeds would come in direct competition with coarse grains, and have a tendency to lower the price of them. These coarse grains are raised by the same people who raise the wheat. Thus the wheat producer would not only suffer loss by the lowering of the price of his wheat, but would also suffer from the lowering of the price of coarse grains.

For the last five or six years climatic conditions, the breaking up of the right relationship of prices in a maladjusted, rickety industrialism, have impoverished the farmers of Western Canada, driven many away from the land and out of the country, and arrested immigration, and now, just as this eccentric old machine, in spite of its deformities gives evidence of functioning again, the hellhounds of greed propose throwing a rock into it.

Will the farmers of Western Canada stand for it? Will any fair-minded citizen of Canada stand for it?

Question: "Does your Local think that the wheat growers will benefit or not by an export duty on wheat being imposed?"

In order to assist the committee in their work, please answer the following: "What, in the opinion of your Local, has been the chief benefit derived by your community through farm organization?"

Issued by the Organization Committee.  
Stephen Lunn, Secretary.

## LOANS TO THE NEW POOLS

J. C. Bowen, Liberal (Edmonton), was informed, in answer to a question, that the Dairy, Livestock and Poultry Pools had received \$7,000 each for preliminary expenses. The Dairy Pool had repaid \$6,000. The loans were made on condition that they be repaid when conditions permitted.

Geo. Mills, Liberal (Athabasca), was informed that payments made for destruction of grasshoppers in improvement districts and municipal districts had been as follows:

1922	\$512,255.49
1923	213,800.24
1924	24,868.24
1925	11,337.95

Total collections made in connection with grasshoppers during these years had been \$348,365.95.

## JOINT MEETINGS WITH MEN

Spring Ridge U. F. W. A. Local hold joint meetings with the men's Local during the winter, says a report from the secretary, Mrs. McLaughlin. A charge of ten cents is made at each meeting for refreshments, and this goes into a special fund for flowers or books for the sick, or other help for neighbors in trouble. In one case medical attention was secured for an old lady of ninety-two years of age.

This Local raised funds during the past year by deciding that each member should give the value of six roosters to the general fund in the fall. A donation of \$25 was made to the Wood Orphan Home at Olds.

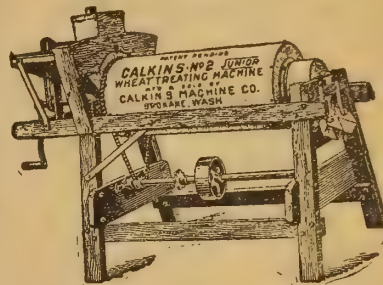
During the year the Spring Ridge Local lost two valued members, Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield, who have moved to the east. A farewell gathering was given in their honor just before their departure,

Dry Clean Positively  
**Kills SMUT**  
and Does NOT Affect Germination.

Endorsed by  
**AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES**

Tried and proven in the Western States. Canadian authorities, who have investigated this method, are agreed that it is the most effective and successful, and that it does not harm the seed in any way.

**THE CALKINS**  
Copper Carbonate Treater



A new machine for treating seed for SMUT with Copper Carbonate Dust. It is a sure death to smut.

Costs less than 3c per acre.  
More rapid than formaldehyde.  
Stimulates germination.  
Seed may be treated at any time.

No danger of over-treating.  
It is cheap and necessary crop insurance.

Ask your Local College or University about this method, and write us for particulars of the machine for treating.

**Garden City Cleaner Co., Limited**  
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Exclusive Agents for Copper Carbonate.

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Direct from Mill to you

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Containing many beautiful house plans and suggestions.

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# Gleichen Convention Urges Early Naturalization of All Persons Entitled to British Citizenship

Appointment of Drive Committee by Every Local Recommended—President Wood and J. C. Buckley, M.L.A., Address Convention.

Appointment by every Local in the Gleichen constituency of a committee to carry on a vigorous drive to increase the membership, was urged in a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the Gleichen U. F. A. Provincial Constituency Association, held in the G.W.V.A. hall, Calgary, on Saturday, March 6th. It was also suggested that each Local should select an organizer to co-operate with the Directors in organizing the district.

The membership fee of the constituency association was fixed at \$1 per member, and it is asked that these fees be collected and sent in to Central Office together with the general association remittances. "Be certain to notify Central Office of the amount due the Provincial district association, in order that they may be able to keep a separate account of the same," states the secretary in a letter to the Locals.

## NATURALIZATION URGED

Locals in the constituency were also urged to take steps to have all residents of their districts naturalized who have not as yet become citizens, if they are eligible to do so. It is pointed out that after applications have been filed, three months must elapse before these can be heard before a judge, and that the papers must subsequently be sent to Ottawa to be recorded. Four months is thus necessary to complete proceedings in many cases.

The convention was presided over by A. C. Scratch of Irricana and S. J. Ewing of Calgary, while W. D. Trego was elected secretary of the convention.

Officers were elected as follows: President, A. C. Scratch, Irricana; Vice-President, Mrs. R. McBride, Arrowwood; Directors: Ed Phillips, Dalemead; W. D. Trego, Arrowwood; C. A. Phillips, Carceland; R. P. Umbrite, Gleichen; Vernon McKay, Keoma; J. H. Rennie, Tudor; A. H. Reumiller, Keoma; J. H. Schamltz, Beiseker; Secretary-treasurer, W. D. Trego.

## PRESIDENT WOOD SPEAKS

During the course of the day, President Wood gave a powerful address on the ideals and achievements of the movement, tracing its development from early beginnings to the present year. While the excitement incidental to novelty, which was so apparent in 1921, had passed, the organization in essential things was probably stronger than it had ever been in the past, and it was the stables of all farmers' organizations. The primary organization was the only possible foundation for co-operative buying and co-operative selling activities, and for political action. If the primary activities of the U. F. A. had been separated from the political organization it was doubtful whether the organization would have lived.

J. C. Buckley, M.L.A., gave an interesting talk on Provincial affairs, and made a strong appeal for a very active year in all the Locals. "Above all things," he said, "read the U. F. A. paper

and get your friends and neighbors to read it."

W. D. Trego, secretary of the association, in the course of the letter to the Locals, quoted above, states that the need for control of the Russian thistle should be taken up with the farmers during the course of the membership drive.

"As every farmer knows, it is not much trouble to keep the summerfallow land free of these weeds, the year the summerfallow is done," says Mr. Trego, "but the trouble is that the weeds grow along the fence lines and road allowances, mature seed, and after the stems are dried and decayed through fall and winter months, they break by the wind and are rolled back and forth across summerfallow, scattering seeds wherever they go.

"The Provincial statute holds each

farmer responsible for the weeds growing on the road allowances adjoining his land on the south and west. Mowing these weeds during the growing season does very little good in combatting the Russian thistle, but if after they are matured they are destroyed it will prevent their scattering the seed on the summerfallow land.

"This may best be done during the fall or winter months when there is no snow on the land, by taking a load of wheat straw in a hayrick and following along the fence lines and road allowances, and, where there is not sufficient to burn, breaking them off with the fork and putting them on the load and carrying them on until a larger bunch is encountered. Then by throwing them off with some straw to start the fire, fire can be set and the larger bunches destroyed. Where they are so thick that they have choked one another and prevented their spreading to such a size as to enable them to roll with the wind, they can do very little, if any, damage, but the ones which have room enough to spread out to large size are the ones which should be carefully destroyed. If each farmer in each community can be induced to carefully destroy them, it will not only protect his own land but the lands in the entire neighborhood."

## "Government by Treasury Raiders"

We publish below an editorial which appeared in the Evening News of New Glasgow, N. S., late in February. We publish it not as a representative eastern opinion, but as an example rather of the sort of press propaganda that our fellow citizens of some parts of Eastern Canada must fight against if they desire to retain a sane view of the West and its people. If vicious matter of this sort can be published, without bringing the newspaper that publishes it into disrepute with all Canadians, there is evidently a very serious misunderstanding still to be overcome before harmonious relationships can be established. As H. E. Spencer, M.P., states in a letter forwarding the article: "If a number of members of the House believed one small part of what is written in this article, they would oppose strenuously any legislation we are trying to get through."

The editorial follows:

### GOVERNMENT BY TREASURY RAIDERS

Why not rotten eggs?

Why not resolutions of protest?

Why not a popular uprising of the taxpayers in the form of mass meetings?

What are the people of Canada facing at the moment? A government by treasury raiders. It is plain enough.

Last October the King Government went to the country with a concise program: Immigration, transportation and fiscal problems required vigorous action, possible only to a Government having an adequate working majority. "Give me an effective majority" was the kernel of Mr. King's appeal.

Never in the Dominion's history was a Prime Minister's appeal so flatly turned down by the electorate. The Prime Minister and eight of his cabinet were defeated; from a working majority of one, his party was reduced to a minority of 23 less than half the House.

When the extent of its defeat was realized, the erstwhile cabinet, deprived of honest tenure of office, resorted to

infamy. The first move was to feel out the Progressives, to find what bribes would win their support.

The Progressives did not commit themselves; the last two months of the year were marked by several gatherings of Progressives on the prairies to line up their demands.

Two months of frantic pleading on the part of the Liberals; two months of deliberate planning for a treasury raid on the part of the 25 Progressives.

But the Progressives were not the only ones who were planning to be bought.

The two so-called Labor members from Winnipeg were also polishing up six-shooters to hold to the head of the recumbent guardians of the people's money.

The resultant sight draft on the taxpayers of Canada is as follows, with additions to come from time to time:

Rural Credits, \$10,000,000 (for a starter).

Hudson Bay Railway, \$50,000,000.

Old Age Pensions, \$11,860,920 per annum.

The last item alone is equivalent to an addition of \$237,218,400 to Canada's public debt—and, once started, is bound to increase steadily.

The cynical maladministration of the Customs Department, with what amounts practically to winking at smuggling, has been costing the country \$200,000,000 a year, according to a computation by a committee of independent business men.

Smugglers are heroes in the eyes of the Progressives. Prairie newspapers have published serious editorials since the emergence of the customs scandal, solemnly protesting that smuggling involves no moral wrong!

### "Ignorant, Greedy Amateurs"

Canada, staggering on the brink of bankruptcy, carrying her enormous war burden, carrying in addition the crushing load of a fifty million a year deficit on the heritage of Liberal railway folly, is



handed over to a handful of ignorant, greedy amateurs.

The Progressives have nothing to lose; their reputation is gone and they fully realize that they are doomed to disappear at the next election.

Descending to the role of common thugs, they have become a menace to the safety of the country.

If there ever was a situation in Canada which justified and was calculated to provoke a popular uprising, this is it.

Canada today is under the heel of an irresponsible dictatorship; a handful of nondescript, aimless fools.

They are hidebound, as doctrinaire as the junta of Moscow. With the cynicism of ignorance, they would witness without pity the spectacle of a Canada paralyzed and destitute as Russia.

Constitutional government has been abandoned; the British system, which rests upon the assumption of at least a modicum of political honor among its executives, has been thrown aside; the will of the people has been flouted; Canada is trampled by beggars on horseback.

NO POWER CAN RESTRAIN THE FURY OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE ONCE THE EFFECTS OF THIS USURPATION HAVE BECOME APPARENT.

#### COPIES OF CONSTITUTION

Copies of the Constitution, with amendments passed by the 1926 Annual Convention, can now be obtained from the Central Office at 5 cents per copy, or 50 cents per dozen copies.

## Taxpayer to Pay War Debt Twice Over

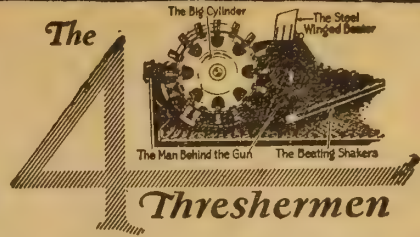
Organ of Progressive University Opinion  
Discusses Significance of the Restoration of the Gold Standard

(Canadian Forum, Toronto)

The solemn rites and ceremonial observances of high finance are to the average man matters wrapped in mystery. Such subjects as the business cycle, the basis of credit, and the gold standard are luminous only to the initiate—the high priests of the inner shrine of Mammon. This is obviously as it should be, for if the multitude had a clear understanding of the technique of finance they would undoubtedly clamor for a revision of the existing system, and, while such revision might benefit the multitude, it might conceivably entail some hardship for the high priests. The re-establishment of the gold standard in Great Britain is merely the final step in a process of deflation, in other words a measure by which money is rendered scarcer and consequently more valuable. The enormous war debt was largely incurred when money was inflated and the pound was actually worth some eight or ten shillings as compared with its pre-war value. Since the armistice, the banking institutions and other financial interests have worked desperately to deflate currency, and having finally succeeded in bringing the pound to a parity with the American dollar, they are attempting to nail it there by placing it on a gold basis. The net result of this process is that in reality the taxpayer is obliged to pay the war debt twice over. The same action has been taken in Canada and the entire English-speaking world, and the banks and international financiers have done very nicely as a result. The deflation of currency was accompanied by a steady withdrawal of industrial credit which caused a slowing-down of industry and much unemployment. To the worker who is still out of a job the fact that the pound is back at par will hardly seem sufficient compensation.

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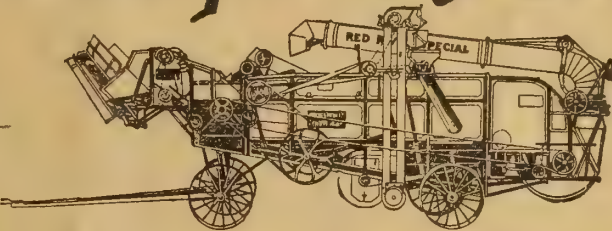
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In 1925, farmers found the same N & S quality as of old, together with greater convenience, lower power requirements, smoother running and freedom from breakdowns, hot boxes and rebabbitting, never known before.

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# Comment From the Press Gallery

**"Forty Miles of Railroad and No Place to Go"—Chaotic Condition of Liberals—Fiction re the Million Dollars' Worth of Telephone Poles—And the Facts.**

By JOHN MACKENZIE

"Forty-one miles of railroad, all dressed up and no place to go," was W. V. Smith's comment on the branch line of the A. & G. W., which Joe Dechene, the Liberal member for Beaver River, asked the Government to give consideration to in a resolution brought forward last week, in the Alberta Legislature.

## WASTEFUL METHODS OF RAILWAY BUILDING

Mr. Smith's comment on the line formed a scathing indictment on the railway building methods of the previous administration. The A. & G. W. bonds had been guaranteed for 350 miles at \$20,000 a mile, and when the line was completed to Fort McMurray it was found that including sidings, only 309 miles had been built. Some way had to be found to get rid of the rest of the guarantee, and so a branch line was built for 41 miles in a general southeasterly direction.

There was no demand for a railway there. Construction was commenced in 1915, and ten miles of track was laid the following year, but no further work had ever been done. Nevertheless, the promoters received the full amount of the guarantee, \$820,000. In 1919, bush fires had swept the railway, and as no settlement had taken place on the line, the track was lifted from the grade. It would now cost \$723,000 to put the road in shape for operation, and from its location, it could never be a profitable line.

\* \* \*

Apart from the loss to the Province by the methods of the old administration, the hopes of many settlers who went into the country with the railroad have been blasted, and the old administration is responsible for the wrecking of these hopes.

\* \* \*

## GREENFIELD ACTIVE IN ASSEMBLY

While he was silent during the debate on the address, ex-Premier Greenfield has taken an active part in the various discussions since, and has been a faithful attendant at all sessions of the House.

On Tuesday he voiced a protest against amendments being made to bills and not submitted in printed form to the members. His objection resulted in the bill in question being held over for further consideration.

\* \* \*

## REDISTRIBUTION STORIES BASED ON SURMISE

The busiest men in the House are those who are members of the redistribution committee. A number of meetings have been held, but as they are held behind closed doors, no authentic information is available, and the stories in the dailies are based on surmise only.

\* \* \*

## LIBERALS IN CHAOTIC CONDITION

The Liberal group in the Assembly is at present in a chaotic condition. Every one of the members seems to proceed in his own individual way, without anything in the nature of a directing influence. This was apparent at the opening

of the session, when Jos. Dechene lodged a protest against the Assembly meeting with six vacancies unfilled. The remainder of the party sat in solemn silence, most of them having beforehand agreed with the Government on the by-election question.

Then the rumor (apparently well-founded) that the opposition leader is to be elevated to the Senate, has further taken the heart out of them.

The further fact that often when a Liberal member brings up some question regarding railways and telephones he is confronted with the record of the former administration in these matters, still further deepens the gloom that rests on the little band sitting on the left of the Speaker.

The prospects that the Conservatives will depose the Liberals as the official opposition following the election; that in fact, the old political party idea itself may receive a mortal blow, is as gall and wormwood to the more hide-bound members of a once invincible party, who visualise themselves next session reduced to the strength of the present Labor group.

Ichabod! The glory is departed from Israel.

\* \* \*

## STILL TRYING TO COVER UP TELEPHONE SCANDAL

Speaking on the address in reply to the Throne Speech on February 22nd, V. W. Smith, Minister of railways and telephones, effectively scotched the attempt of Liberals to beloud their maladministration of the telephone system of the Province in 1921 and previous years, by reading extracts from speeches of C. S. Pingle, member for Medicine Hat, as reported in the Medicine Hat News. No effort was made to deny Mr. Smith's statements, the member for Medicine Hat contenting himself with cynically remarking "the speeches won the election, anyhow."

\* \* \*

## FICTION IN THE MEDICINE HAT CAMPAIGN

Medicine Hat News, September 26, 1925.—"One day in 1920, Mr. Pingle went into Premier Stewart's office where he saw applications for the construction of over 3000 miles of telephone pole lines. These applications had all been passed on and approved. At this time the boys were coming home from overseas and there was a lot of unemployment in the Province, and in fact, throughout Canada. It was felt that the Province should do something to provide employment for the returning veterans, and Premier Stewart decided to send a lot of them into the forest to cut telephone poles. 'True,' said Mr. Pingle, 'more were cut than were needed, but it was figured they would be required later on.'"

\* \* \*

## VERSUS FACTS, AS GIVEN BY MR. SMITH

A total of 400,000 poles were ordered when only 90,000 would be required for 3000 miles.

125,000 poles were contracted for to the Lindsay Pole Company, Spokane, Washington.

50,000 were contracted for in Nelson, British Columbia.

The balance, tamarac and jack pine, were taken out by local contractors. It is quite evident that very little, if any of the pole work could be traced to providing employment for returned soldiers.

The stock of material in the Telephone Department in 1921 amounted to \$1,900,000; a normal stock would be somewhere around \$500,000. It was estimated that after taking care of all qualifying applications for five years, and the estimated five years' stock, there would still be a very large balance of poles and materials to dispose of. No market existed for the tamarac poles outside of Alberta. There were more tamarac poles in stock than could be used for ten years, and it was decided to dispose of them by manufacturing them into ties, 4 by 4's, mine props and fence posts. All markets were carefully checked and the poles were disposed of to the best available markets in this way.

\* \* \*

## ENTIRE PROGRAM HAD BEEN COMPLETED

The stock is now disposed of, and the 1925 inventory stands at \$420,000. The loss through writing off values in poles and other materials; the loss on sales and carrying charges and insurance up to the present time, amounts in all to \$1,100,000.00.

The entire program as planned by the former Government had been completed, and all qualifying rural applications since 1921 had been taken care of.

Other misstatements made by Mr. Pingle during the Medicine Hat by-election were also illuminatingly dealt with.

\* \* \*

## "VIEWING WITH ALARM"

It is the prerogative of every well conducted opposition to "view with alarm" and the mover of Thursday's resolution took advantage of the opportunity to introduce the phrase into his wording. It is now up to the Government to introduce a resolution "pointing with pride."

\* \* \*

## WHEN THE LIBERALS DIVE FOR COVER

The "Tory Scrap Book" is the definition applied by Liberal speakers to a book of newspaper cuttings that often lies on the desk of the Minister of Agriculture, and is occasionally referred to. Probably many "scraps" are referred to in that book. The Liberals never do like their former statements to be recalled, and there is often a dive for cover when the Minister turns the pages over.

\* \* \*

In the light of history, since the formation of the Province, it is interesting to recall that the first Government of the Province bartered the natural resources for a subsidy, a mistake which we may retrieve this year. The old administration also proved to be wrong when they guaranteed the northern railways; when they purchased huge supplies of telephone poles and materials; and in numerous other cases.



It is no wonder that they do not like to see the Honorable George produce the record of their former actions, and compare them with their present speeches.

\* \* \*

### NOT A SYLLABLE, BUT A PARAGRAPH

"Not a syllable about the northern railways in the Speech from the Throne," said R. C. Marshall, Calgary, Liberal member. And yet there is a whole paragraph in the Speech dealing with the northern railways.

\* \* \*

### THE E. D. & B. C. RAILWAY

Under the Liberal administration, passengers on the E. D. & B. C. railway, known at that time as the "Eternally Damned and Badly Constructed" Railway," had to be strapped into their berths, and the mean average speed was two miles an hour. This from the mouth of Geo. McLachlan, U. F. A. member from Pembina, who was there before the railway, during its construction and since, and his statement was not contradicted.

L. A. Giroux, Liberal member for Grouard, who had declared that the railway was dangerous, later qualified as "would be dangerous," said that the average speed was 14 miles per hour. When confronted by a statement of Chas. Stewart from the "Scrap Book," that he would be very well satisfied with 12 miles an hour on the railway, he said that by 14 miles an hour he meant sideways as well as forward. And the Assembly laughed. They must have been doing the Charleston in the north country in these early days.

## Travelling Clinics Visit All Outposts

### Appointment of Provincial Dentist Proved Success, States Hoadley in Speech in Legislature

In the Last Issue of "The U. F. A.," a brief report of the speech of Geo. Hoadley on the work of the Provincial Health Department was given. Mr. Hoadley's review of the Departmental activities is completed below:

Travelling clinics consisting of a doctor, nurse, and dentist, visited all outposts; 819 dental cases were examined, the number treated being 656; medical cases examined 335, and surgical operations performed 58.

The appointment of a Provincial dentist, in the person of Dr. A. E. Heacock, had proved an unqualified success. The total number of patients examined was 1,338, and treatments given 3,512.

Four venereal disease clinics were in operation at Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, and much excellent work was being done in treatment and preventive measures. Since the establishment of these free clinics, 5,606 cases had been established and treated.

Dr. Orr, in charge of this department, had made the feasible suggestion that an affidavit be attached to each marriage license whereby the male applicant states that he has not had venereal disease, or that he has submitted to a recent examination as to his freedom from disease.

The vital statistics branch of the Department was acknowledged to be one of the best organized on the continent.

## Another Booklet for Farmers

IN pursuance of its policy of friendly co-operation with the farming interests of this country, the Bank of Montreal is now issuing a new text book for farmers, entitled "Hogs for Pork and Profit." The booklet is a practical guide to the breeding and feeding of pigs, and its value is greatly increased by photographs illustrating every point that is made. A copy may be obtained without charge, on application at our nearest Branch.

Previous booklets distributed by the Bank are—

"Diversified Farming"  
"The Cow, the Mother of Prosperity"  
"Poultry for the Farm and Home"

The Bank has distributed tens of thousands of these booklets throughout Canada, and numerous farmers have expressed their appreciation to our local Managers.

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### CALGARY HORSE SHOW

#### HORSE SALE

EXHIBITION GROUNDS, MARCH 31st to APRIL 3rd, 1926

Unreserved Auction Sale of Pure Bred and Commercial Horses, 10 a.m.  
SATURDAY, APRIL 3rd, 1926

#### FAT STOCK SHOW AND SALE

STOCK YARDS, MARCH 30th, 1926

#### 465 BULLS

All registered and tested, 216 Herefords, 196 Shorthorns, 50 Aberdeen Angus, 2 Red Polled, 1 Holstein.

SPECIAL PASSENGER FARES. SEND FOR SALE CATALOGUE.  
E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary, Alberta Live Stock Associations, Calgary.

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"More Bread and Better Bread"  
and Better Pastry too

USE IT IN ALL  
YOUR BAKING



### REPORTS AND ADDRESSES OF THE U. F. W. A. CONVENTION

This is the title of a 40-page booklet containing the chief reports and addresses given at the recent Annual Convention of the U. F. W. A. Contains valuable information on subjects of interest to U. F. W. A. members and Locals. Price, 10 cents per copy.

CENTRAL OFFICE, U. F. A., LOUGHEED BUILDING, CALGARY



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and Mothers too!

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Write for prices delivered. Freight paid to your station. You save the dealer's profit.

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The Central Sanitorium came under control of the Province last July. The sanitorium had 160 patients at present, with accommodation for 175.

The largest mental hospital in the Province was at Ponoka, with 900 beds, with 250 at Oliver. On December 31st there were 864 patients at Ponoka and 169 at Oliver.

The increase in the defective population merited very grave consideration. The Red Deer training school for defective children had been filled to capacity during the year. More accommodation was necessary and the problem was acute.

## SERIOUS PROBLEM IN MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Mr. Hoadley stated that from year to year there was an increase in the population of the mental hospital averaging fifty. Investigation last year had shown that to 3,086 admitted, 3,785 children were born, while the best authorities stated that one out of every five children born to insane persons was either born a mental defective or later became insane. It was thus seen that in Alberta "we are providing for the annual increase in insane persons without any importation of defective stock."

Thirty per cent. of inmates of mental hospitals were Canadian born. Seventy per cent. of the inmates of Ponoka mental hospital were foreign born and in most cases came to Canada with the seeds of mental degeneracy already in them. The Dominion Department of Health was hoping to inaugurate a more thorough system of inspection of immigrants.

The Minister made the interesting announcement that under the supervision of Dr. Cooke, in charge of research work, treatment for general paralysis of the insane by induction of malaria has been carried out. The disease was formerly incurable, but last year, following this treatment, five patients had been discharged presumably cured. Alberta is the first place on this continent to try this treatment, which originated in Vienna.

## EXAMINATION PRISONERS FOR MENTAL CONDITION

Mr. Hoadley stated that "in Alberta, when a person is charged with a serious offence, or when there is any question as to his mental condition, he is sent to Ponoka Mental Hospital for examination. All persons charged with murder are admitted there in the first instance, and a very careful study is made of their mental condition. In every case the judgment of the medical superintendent has been upheld by the courts. This work is extending; requests are being constantly received from the courts for the examination by Dr. Cooke or Dr. McAllister as to the mental condition of persons charged."

At the National Institute for the Blind in Vancouver or at their homes in Alberta, 45 blind adults are receiving instruction in reading by the Braille system, and in industrial work. The Province pays a grant of \$5,000 a year to the Institute, for Alberta students. Ten blind children were also being educated at Brantford, Montreal and Vancouver.

## VICTORIA LOCAL REORGANIZED

Reorganization of Victoria Local, with a paid-up membership of 20, is reported by A. Lunan, Director for Vegreville.

## U. F. A. EDUCATIONAL WORK

(Continued from page 7)

observation, have forced me to the conclusion that it would be far better if the Central Board would assume the responsibility of supervising our educational propaganda. I feel that if the Board would engage one or two capable lecturers to visit Locals and to organize new ones, this would help considerably to build our movement intellectually and numerically.

## Farmers Ready

From personal experience, gained addressing 125 U. F. A. meetings in the last three years, I can state that the farmers are waiting and prepared to support a more aggressive policy of propaganda and action both industrially and politically. At every meeting I have addressed, my message has been well received, and I therefore hold that much good has been accomplished in developing clearer economic conceptions and a more militant spirit amongst the farmers. Furthermore, I might point out that through lectures this winter I have been instrumental in reviving and organizing a number of Locals. These are the practical results that have been attained, which demonstrate what can be accomplished by following out the suggestions herein contained. I therefore trust that this letter might become the means of inducing the U. F. A. Central Board to give this suggestion a practical tryout.

In view of the conditions in our movement at the present time, it must be apparent to all that we must put forth greater effort and determination in building up and perfecting our industrial and political movement, and thus make certain the general well-being and happiness for the common people.

Bingville, Alta.

CARL AXELSON

## RAISE MONEY FOR PIANO FUND

Burnside Local raised \$143.50 by a box social, writes Mrs. Ruth Eckel, secretary, for the piano fund for the new Jutland-Burnside community hall.

## DANCE AT SHOAL CREEK

Shoal Creek Local had their new hall sufficiently advanced to hold a dance in it on February 13th, which was a great success, states the secretary, Gordon Umlah.

## PURE BRED ROOSTER PRIZE

### IN MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

A pure bred rooster was offered by the president of Progress Local, S. L. Kline, to the member obtaining the largest number of new members for 1926. The prize was won by Chas. McLean, writes the secretary, Robert Shaw, who reports also that receipts from a radio dance and pie social held recently were \$42.

## DEATH OF FRANK A. BARKER

The death of Frank A. Barker, of Beddington, which occurred on February 19th, will be very greatly regretted by the people of that district, and by all members who have come in contact with his work in the Association. Although only 24 years of age, Mr. Barker had been an active and most conscientious and valued member of the U. F. A. Local for a number of years. He was vice-president of the Local and director of the Beddington U. F. A. Hall.

## SALTAUX LOCAL REORGANIZED

Saltaux Local was reorganized recently with Frank Hinton as secretary.



**REPORT FROM NORMANDALE**

Sending in \$26 for dues, D. C. Smith, secretary of Normandale Local writes: "These dues were collected following a very interesting address by J. K. Sutherland, at our meeting on February 22nd."

**WHAT YOU GET OUT EQUALS  
WHAT YOU PUT IN**

Calling attention to the past accomplishments of the organization, and the unlimited scope for further work, a circular letter from the directors of Cayley Local says:

"What you get out of the U. F. A. depends entirely on what you and your neighbor make of your own organization. Give the Board your constructive suggestions."

**"MAKING" MONEY—AND POVERTY**

(Ottawa Citizen)

A quotation under the title of "Making" Money was published in the Citizen recently referring to stock bonus distributions by one company in Great Britain. The closing sentence in the quotation reads: "All that has happened is that a certain number of book entries have been made by which the assets have been written up by £3,209,608."

**Increase of Inflated Wealth**

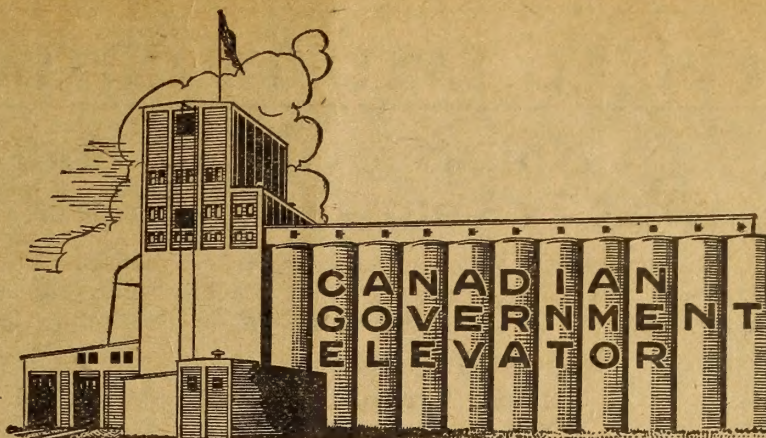
This is one method by which incomes of those in control of financial credit are increased in nearly all countries, usually followed by co-relative reductions in the remuneration of the people actually employed in production. Evidence in this regard has been given publicity in the recent session of Parliament in reference of a number of the leading nations of the world. Canada stands well up in the list as an exploiting capitalistic country. The manufacturing of millionaires has been frequently mentioned, and recently there has been publicity added regarding the increase of inflated wealth through various corporation mergers. The formation of one steel corporation is an excellent example of the prevailing method of "making" money.

The authorized statements of the corporation provide the facts. The projected financial statement published over the name of the president discloses the fact that the liability for bonds and debenture stock, representing the intrinsic value of the properties, amounts to \$31,102,000, to which must be added deferred payments of \$1,484,000. There has been issued in addition to the foregoing \$101,750,000, and so far as evidence appears in this regard, this amount appears to be entirely in the nature of a bonus distribution to the bondholders, and the parties promoting the merger. The issuing of this large amount of liability of over \$100,000,000 is easily balanced by a book entry, as in the case of the British company.

**Plant, etc., "Written Up"**

On the asset side of the statement the "land, buildings, plant, machinery, mining properties, and equipment" is written up to \$130,000,000 by simply adding to the bonded indebtedness of \$31,000,000 the \$101,000,000 of common and preferred stock. That this appears to be an exact statement of the facts is confirmed by data taken from Poor and Moody's Manual Consolidated for 1922. The old issues of the merging companies amounted to \$63,000,000 common and \$19,000,000 preferred. The merger transformed this into \$24,000,000 common and \$77,000,000 preferred, thus adding to the previous inflated capital the sum of \$19,000,000 by way of still further inflation.

The question may well be asked whether this system of continued inflation of the overhead charge of capital issues has not been overdone. For it must be borne in mind that the corporation at present under discussion employs thousands of men who have been at almost constant warfare with the employing interests on account of unsatisfactory living conditions and who at the present time are confronted with the spectre of wholesale unemployment.

**Canadian Government Elevators  
SAVE YOU MONEY—****In Storage**

You only pay  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a bushel per month—*half as much as regular lakeport storage*—when you store your grain at the nearby Interior Government Elevator (Moose Jaw, Calgary, Saskatoon or Edmonton). Besides that, when Spring comes, you can ship your grain West, South or East, to whichever market pays best.

**In Freight**

Your grain is cleaned, dried and weighed when it is delivered to the Interior Elevator. Then when it is shipped out again to the Government Elevator at the terminal point, you pay freight on *grain only*—and NOT on excess moisture, dirt, chaff, straw and weed seeds. A big saving!

**In Protection against loss**

Weight and grade certificates are given you at the Interior Elevator by Dominion Government officials (entirely independent of our organization). And these weights and grades are *guaranteed against all loss through leakage or damage* during the long 800 to 1300-mile haul, if you ship your grain to the Canadian Government Elevator at Port Arthur or Prince Rupert.

These up-to-date elevators are owned by YOU, as a citizen of Canada—and were organized for your particular benefit. Get more information about them. Write to Head Office, Canadian Government Elevators, Grain Exchange, Fort William, Ont.

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15

**SERVICE****Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited****HEAD OFFICE : CALGARY****Branch Offices : WINNIPEG, MAN., VANCOUVER, B.C.**



# REVISED LIST OF INITIAL PAYMENTS

## Notice to Wheat Pool Members What Is Your Freight Rate to Vancouver?

The initial payment you should receive from your Elevator Agent on wagon load lots is given in the revised list below, according to the grade of your grain and your freight rate to Vancouver. All settlements are made on the Vancouver basis whether your wheat is shipped East or West.

STUDY THIS LIST AND KNOW WHAT IS COMING TO YOU.

Initial Payment List No. 4 for "Street Wheat"—1925-26

Effective March 11, 1926—Replacing list issued Sept. 15

### WAGON LOAD LOTS

Vancouver Rate	18c	19c	20c	21c	22c	23c	24c	24½-25c	25½c	26-26½c	27c	28c
One Nor. -----	1.04	1.03½	1.03	1.02	1.01½	1.01	1.00½	1.00	.99½	.99	.98½	.98
Two Nor. -----	1.01	1.00½	1.00	.99	.98½	.98	.97½	.97	.96½	.96	.95½	.95
Three Nor. -----	.96	.95½	.95	.94	.93½	.93	.92½	.92	.91½	.91	.90½	.90
No. 4 -----	.85	.84½	.84	.83	.82½	.82	.81½	.81	.80½	.80	.79½	.79
No. 5 -----	.75	.74½	.74	.73	.72½	.72	.71½	.71	.70½	.70	.69½	.69
No. 6 -----	.68	.67½	.67	.66	.65½	.65	.64½	.64	.63½	.63	.62½	.62
Feed -----	.60	.59½	.59	.58	.57½	.57	.56½	.56	.55½	.55	.54½	.54
One Amber Durum -----	.94	.93½	.93	.92	.91½	.91	.90½	.90	.89½	.89	.88½	.88
Two Amber Durum -----	.91	.90½	.90	.89	.88½	.88	.87½	.87	.86½	.86	.85½	.85
Three Amber Durum -----	.86	.85½	.85	.84	.83½	.83	.82½	.82	.81½	.81	.80½	.80
One Alta. Red Winter -----	.99	.98½	.98	.97	.96½	.96	.95½	.95	.94½	.94	.93½	.93
Two Alta. Red Winter -----	.96	.95½	.95	.94	.93½	.93	.92½	.92	.91½	.91	.90½	.90
Three Alta. Red Winter -----	.91	.90½	.90	.89	.88½	.88	.87½	.87	.86½	.86	.85½	.85
Tough 1 Nor. -----	.96	.95½	.95	.94	.93½	.93	.92½	.92	.91½	.91	.90½	.90
Tough 2 Nor. -----	.93	.92½	.92	.91	.90½	.90	.89½	.89	.88½	.88	.87½	.87
Tough 3 Nor. -----	.88	.87½	.87	.86	.85½	.85	.84½	.84	.83½	.83	.82½	.82
Tough No. 4 -----	.77	.76½	.76	.75	.74½	.74	.73½	.73	.72½	.72	.71½	.71
Tough No. 5 -----	.67	.66½	.66	.65	.64½	.64	.63½	.63	.62½	.62	.61½	.61
Tough No. 6 -----	.60	.59½	.59	.58	.57½	.57	.56½	.56	.55½	.55	.54½	.54
Tough Feed -----	.52	.51½	.51	.50	.49½	.49	.48½	.48	.47½	.47	.46½	.46
Rej. 1 Nor. -----	.94	.93½	.93	.92	.91½	.91	.90½	.90	.89½	.89	.88½	.88
Rej. 2 Nor. -----	.91	.90½	.90	.89	.88½	.88	.87½	.87	.86½	.86	.85½	.85
Rej. 3 Nor. -----	.86	.85½	.85	.84	.83½	.83	.82½	.82	.81½	.81	.80½	.80
Rej. No. 4 -----	.75	.74½	.74	.73	.72½	.72	.71½	.71	.70½	.70	.69½	.69
Rej. No. 5 -----	.65	.64½	.64	.63	.62½	.62	.61½	.61	.60½	.60	.59½	.59
Rej. No. 6 -----	.58	.57½	.57	.56	.55½	.55	.54½	.54	.53½	.53	.52½	.52
Rej. Feed -----	.50	.49½	.49	.48	.47½	.47	.46½	.46	.45½	.45	.44½	.44
Smutty 1 Nor. -----	.90	.89½	.89	.88	.87½	.87	.86½	.86	.85½	.85	.84½	.84
Smutty 2 Nor. -----	.87	.86½	.86	.85	.84½	.84	.83½	.83	.82½	.82	.81½	.81
Smutty 3 Nor. -----	.82	.81½	.81	.80	.79½	.79	.78½	.78	.77½	.77	.76½	.76
Smutty No. 4 -----	.71	.70½	.70	.69	.68½	.68	.67½	.67	.66½	.66	.65½	.65
Smutty No. 5 -----	.61	.60½	.60	.59	.58½	.58	.57½	.57	.56½	.56	.55½	.55
Smutty No. 6 -----	.54	.53½	.53	.52	.51½	.51	.50½	.50	.49½	.49	.48½	.48
Smutty Feed -----	.46	.45½	.45	.44	.43½	.43	.42½	.42	.41½	.41	.40½	.40

Tough Smuttys 22c under Straight Grade.

Tough Rejectededs 18c under Straight Grade.

Damp Wheat 9c under Tough Grades.

To determine the amount of your initial payment on

### CAR LOAD LOTS

Deduct from the figures given below the amount of your freight per bushel and any charges you incur in loading, such as Elevator handling charge 1¼c per bushel, Elevator service charge ¾c per bushel, demurrage, etc.

One Nor. -----	\$1.20	Rej. 1 Nor. -----	\$1.10	No. 1 Amber Durum	\$1.10	No. 1 Alta. Red -----	\$1.15
Two Nor. -----	1.17	Rej. 2 Nor. -----	1.07	No. 2 Amber Durum	1.07	No. 2 Alta. Red -----	1.12
Three Nor. -----	1.12	Rej. 3 Nor. -----	1.02	No. 3 Amber Durum	1.02	No. 3 Alta. Red -----	1.07
No. 4 -----	1.02	Rej. No. 4 -----	.92				
No. 5 -----	.92	Rej. No. 5 -----	.82				
No. 6 -----	.85	Rej. No. 6 -----	.75				
Feed -----	.77	Rej. Feed -----	.67				
Tough 1 Nor. -----	\$1.12	Smutty 1 Nor. -----	\$1.06				
Tough 2 Nor. -----	1.09	Smutty 2 Nor. -----	1.03				
Tough 3 Nor. -----	1.04	Smutty 3 Nor. -----	.98				
Tough No. 4 -----	.94	Smutty No. 4 -----	.88				
Tough No. 5 -----	.84	Smutty No. 5 -----	.78				
Tough No. 6 -----	.77	Smutty No. 6 -----	.71				
Tough Feed -----	.69						

Damp Grades 9c under Tough Grades.

Tough Smuttys 22c and Tough Rejectededs 18c under Straight Grades.

**ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS, LIMITED**  
CALGARY, ALBERTA